# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# Tool Output Cut Ordered; Soviet Supplies Secret; Women Police Praised

**The World's Day—May 12, 1943**

## Washington: Nation Has Adequate Tools for War

**The War Production Board**, reporting that the nation now had adequate tools "to build production to beat the Axis," ordered a sweeping cutback in new war plant construction and machine tool output.

**Amid protests** that government payment of commissions on war contracts appears to be "a plain fraud," the Senate Naval Committee approved legislation to compel refund of excessive fees paid to war brokers. The House has approved the measure which would classify brokers as subcontractors and subject their fees totaling more than $25,000 a year since April 28, 1942, to renegotiation.

**President Benes** of Czechoslovakia arrived in this country for conferences with President Roosevelt, and the White House disclosed that the two countries are raising the rank of their legations to that of embassies.

**Airplane output** in the United Stats now leads the world, President Roosevelt told a press conference, and more and more are offensive types that will carry the war to the enemy.

**Beef, veal, lamb and mutton** ceiling prices, revised downward, and effective as of May 10, have been announced by the Office of Price Administration.

**John L. Lewis**, President of the United Mine Workers, returned to his office here but his press representative said he was not seeing anyone and had nothing to say for the present. Mr. Lewis had promised a statement on the coal mining dispute but suddenly postponed it.

**The House Agriculture Committee** was assured, Chairman Fulmer (D) of South Carolina said, that no policy commitments will be made for this country at the forthcoming Hot Springs, Va., Food Conference.

**The House voted** 196 to 153 in favor of limiting extension of the Administration's reciprocal trade powers to two years instead of three. However, the action is subject to a roll call later.

## In Europe: Supplies for Russia Kept Secret

**Supplies for Russia**, to be furnished in the year beginning July 1, are now being set forth in a secret protocol, according to Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. The United States, the United Kingdom and Canada are parties to the agreement.

**Pierre Pucheu**, former Minister of the Interior in the Vichy government, who was expelled from office by Pierre Laval, has arrived in North Africa, to reside in Southern Algeria, pending examination of his status by the French.

**Sixth anniversary** of the coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth was commemorated today as flags flew from all public buildings in London.

**Britain's Food Minister**, Lord Woolton, said that the North African victories are expected to provide the United Nations with phosphates and such foods as dried fruits, coffee, cocoa, ground nuts, and palm oil.

**Lieut. Gen. Ernst von Schaumburg**, German commandant of the City of Paris, has been replaced by Gen. von Boineburg Lengseld, the Rome Radio said.

**Dr. Hjalmar Schacht**, German finance expert, was expelled from the Nazi Party in January, according to a Reuters report from Zurich. He is said to have been deprived of his title of Minister of Economics and financial adviser to Hitler.

**Martial law** has been declared in the French city of Clermont-Ferrand following the assassination of a German major by French patriots, the Morocco Radio reports.

**Russian Foreign Commissar** Vyacheslav Molotoff, in a vote addressed to the Allied Governments, accuses Germany of abducting Russian citizens for slave labor in Germany, according to the Moscow Radio.

**Meeting of Prime Minister Churchill** and President Roosevelt in Washington was announced without comment by the Moscow Radio.

**New Swedish credits** to Finland prompted the Soviet press to announce, "Sweden helps Finland to fight against the U. S. S. R." The Russians said the credits amounted to 56,000,000 kroner.

## New England: Need of Policewomen Stressed

**Capt. Rhoda J. Milliken**, Washington, D. C., policewoman, told the press today that policewomen were an absolute necessity to any large city. She is in Boston to address the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society for Social Hygiene. [Page 3.]

**Eight Massachusetts poultry dealers** were arraigned in Federal Court today charged with having sold poultry in violation of OPA regulations. [Page 2.]

**Modernized building code** for City of Boston now on Mayor Tobin's desk for official approval. Over 300 amendments to come before City Council next week. [Page 2.]

**Eastern Star Grand Chapter** opens 67th annual session in Boston with keynote: "Carry On—Watch, Work, Pray." [Page 3.]

**Waltham's tax rate** for this year will be $35.40 per $1,000, Mayor John F. Devane announced today, 60 cents less than that of last year.

## National: Hinshaw Defends Freedom of Press

**Inasmuch as newspapers** are "the single source of detailed information about important official orders" and "the means of crystallizing public opinion," and are "indispensable to the conduct of free government," all attempts to intimidate or abridge the freedom of the press must be alertly resisted and defeated," said David Hinshaw, speaking at the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University. [First Page, Second Section.]

**Theodore Donay**, naturalized citizen of German birth, was convicted by a jury in United States District Court in Detroit of misprision of treason in having concealed knowledge of aid given last year to an escaped Nazi flier. The Court set May 24 for sentencing. The maximum penalty is seven years in prison and $1,000 fine

## Americas: Uruguay Breaks Relations With Vichy

**The Uruguayan Government** has broken relations with Vichy, according to Montevideo reports following the arrival there of Luis Dupuy, who had been Uruguayan charge d'affaires in France.

**The Transfer** of Major-General Edwin J. House, commander of the Antilles Air Task Force, was announced at AATF headquarters. Neither his destination nor his successor were announced.

## The War:

**Latest developments** on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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## Australian Subsidies Fill Price-Curb Gap

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Subsidies have been introduced into the price control program of Australia in order to put a brake on increased prices for consumer goods and services, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

## Weather Predictions

**Rain**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

**Dimout Hours**

Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:24 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:36 a. m.

Dimout begins Thursday at 8:26 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:34 a. m.

# Prices of Meat Rolled Back In New OPA Order

**General reductions to go into effect next Monday as scarcity in N. E. area still continues.**

Meat prices are coming down next Monday. General reductions of meat price ceilings—affecting ham, beef, veal, lamb, and mutton—were announced today by the Office of Price Administration.

They mark the second OPA action this week toward consumer control of retail prices, and further and more substantial reductions in meat prices are promised for June 1. All are in accordance with a general cost-of-living roll-back emphasized in President Roosevelt's "hold the line" order.

This news of meat-price reductions—becoming effective on the same day as the new standardized meat cuts—would be more welcome to New England housewives, however, if together with price cuts there could come some assurances that more meat would be available at the markets.

### Little Prospect

But, Indications today were that—for the next two or three weeks, at least—New Englanders could not look too hopefully for any increase in the present shipments of about 12,000,000 a week—admittedly not sufficient to care for meat rationing requirements.

Beginning on Monday, smoked ham will be reduced from 57 to 54 cents a pound for regular slices with the bone in, and from 61 to 58 cents for skinned slices with the bone, at small-volume stores.

### Cooked Hams

The same cuts of ready-to-eat and cooked hams will be reduced three cents a pound, and all smoked, ready-to-cut, and cooked picnic ham cuts, except whole ham, will be reduced by various amounts. The price of whole ham has not been changed.

Prices of all beef, steak and roasts, and several cuts of stew meat will be reduced. Grade AA porterhouse, for instance, will drop from 68 to 66 cents. The reduction on T-bone and Club steaks is identical. Boneless sirloin will go down a cent a pound, and the same reduction will be made on boneless round steaks.

### Lamb Reductions

Similar grades of lamb show reductions of two cents a pound for rib, leg, and sirloin chops, leg and sirloin roast. Lamb and mutton rib and loin roasts are given the same ceilings as loin and rib steaks and chops. Several newly priced cuts of veal roast have been added.

Changes in meat-cutting methods in New England are few, according to OPA, and are required as a protection for the consumer. Rump steak is one cut which housewives will order in a different name, but has not been eliminated, the OPA emphasized. It will be ordered as sirloin. Top and bottom round will be available under the names familiar to New Englanders.

**See Chart on Page 2.**

# Roosevelt-Churchill Confer in Capital; All Axis Troops Held in African Trap; Senate Starts Debate on Pay-Go Tax

**Main point of dissent is between 100 and 75 p. c. forgiveness of 1942 levies.**

By Richard L. Strout

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 12—Senate debate on the Ruml tax plan started today with a rush with most Senators seeking to place the nation on a pay-as-you-go basis by July 1.

All members of the Finance Committee, reporting its bill today, agreed on the "necessity of adopting a system of current payment of individual income taxes."

The only difference that existed as the four-month old struggle finally reached the Senate floor was the degree of tax abatement to be made as the Government skips a year's taxes in order to avoid the present one-year lag in tax payment.

By vote of 13 to 8 the committee approved the main features of the original Ruml plan with anti-windfall provisions. Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee, who voted in the minority, said today as the debate began that he will offer a substitute plan embodying 75 per cent forgiveness of the 1942 tax levy.

This announcement at the start of debate meant that the same controversy that broke out in committee would be carried to the floor.

### Five Main Features

The committee bill, Senator George reported, contained five principal features:

1. Current payment of individual income taxes for 1943 and subsequent years (through withholding at the source on wages and salaries and quarterly payments on other income).

2. Treatment of 1942 taxes (wiped out completely unless they were higher than the 1943 total for the individual, in which case there are anti-windfall precautions).

3. Soldiers' and sailors' relief (offering an additional $1,500 personal exemption above the normal civilian exemptions).

4. Miscellaneous provisions (technical changes in the internal revenue code to establish collection features).

5. Revenue estimates (showing that current collection, even with forgiveness feature, would net the Treasury $15,012,000,000 by June 30, 1944—an increase of $2,012,000,000 over what would be collected in that period under the present system of settling taxes in the calendar year after the income is received).

"There was no disagreement in the committee as to the method

*Continued on Page 11, Column 1*

Associated Press

**Another Cause for Axis Jitters**

**Smiling with pleasure, President Roosevelt drove up to the White House accompanied by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who arrived in Washington against a background of the United Nations victory in Tunisia and Axis jitters over invasion of Europe.**

**British Prime Minister brings military experts to map second front for Europe and stepped-up offensive against Japan—Selection of supreme Allied commander in Europe may be made.**

By Roscoe Drummond

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 12—Together again for their fifth war conference, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, with the aid of top-ranking American and British military and naval leaders, today are laying final plans for both a speeded-up second front on the Continent of Europe and further offensives against Japan.

Reliable indications are that strong emphasis will be placed on the Far Eastern front.

It is considered suggestive that Mr. Churchill brought with him to Washington his top military, naval, air experts from India, leading to the belief that the latest Allied conference will include plans for new offensives in Asia.

Responding to the sudden and complete collapse of the Afrika Korps, whose last stages of resistance waned so rapidly that the Allied forces entered Tunis and Bizerte well ahead of schedule, the President and Prime Minister now are believed to be re-examining some of the Casablanca decisions in the direction of an earlier assault on Axis inner defenses.

The belief also prevails in Washington, where Mr. Churchill arrived by plane yesterday, that the present White House council may well lay the groundwork for a formal meeting between Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Joseph Stalin, Soviet Premier, in the not-distant future for a definitive discussion of both war and postwar issues.

The official announcement of the Prime Minister's presence in the Capital, released by the White House at 6:48 o'clock last night, limited itself to the bare disclosure of his arrival and the fact that he would be a guest of the President during his stay.

The full membership of Mr. Churchill's party was disclosed by the White House.

With the Prime Minister were Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander in Chief of British forces in India and former Commander of the Army of the Middle East; Admiral Sir James Somerville, Commander in Chief of the Eastern Fleet, and Air Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, Commanding British air officer in India.

Other members of the Churchill party included Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord; Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Chief of the British Air Staff.

Also Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transportation; Lord Cherwell, the Prime Minister's statistical officer; Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings L. Ismay, chief staff officer to the Minster of Defense, and Brig. E. I. C. Jacob, Assistant Secretary (military) of the British War Cabinet.

### Beaverbrook in Party

The war experts who accompanied the Prime Minister would meet with American staff chiefs, while Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill hold a series of intensive conferences.

From time to time, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill probably will participate in the joint staff meetings.

Lord Beaverbrook, former British Minister of Supply, came with Mr. Churchill to Washington but is not an official member of the party.

It is significant that less time is elapsing now between the Roosevelt-Churchill military meetings. Beginning with the pre-Pearl Harbor rendezvous in the North Atlantic at which the Atlantic Charter was drafted, they usually have been spaced at approximately six months apart. It is now little more than three months since the President returned from Casablanca, Morocco. The sudden and unexpected conference in Washington is clearly in response to the mounting tempo of the war and represents the intention of the Allies to press to the fullest advantage the momentum which is now on their side.

The last Allied conference at

*Continued on Page 11, Column 6*

# Churchill Visit a Presage Of New Blows at Axis

By Joseph C. Harsch

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 12—Prime Minister Winston Churchill is in Washington for another war conference with President Roosevelt at a moment when drastic changes in the war picture were inviting an urgent reassessment of Allied war plans.

Up to now, every external indication available to outsiders and observers has indicated that Allied plans were of a methodical, cautious nature based on the assumption that it was wiser to build soundly for the long-range victory than to gamble on anything quicker which carried with it the risk of serious reversals.

Today, with the last big preliminary job finished in the dust of Axis defeat in Africa, the picture has changed. Has it changed far enough to justify a change in the tempo of Allied plans for the big assault on Germany's European fortress?

That is possibly the question that both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr Churchill asked themselves as they studied reports coming from the battlefronts of Tunisia and other and perhaps even more significant reports which secret agrents have been bringing from inside Europe.

That they may have been preoccupied with this question was not necessary to bring about this Washington conference. It was the obvious and logical result of the quick and decisive conclusion of the African campaign for a perfectly routine reason.

### Marks End of Period

The reason is that the victory in Tunisia marked the end of a period of the war, and marked it at a moment and in a way which could not have been foreseen at Casablanca. At that time, the Allied war cause was still in a stage where the immediate task was to complete the encirclement of Europe and to tie the siege line tight around Hitler's continental fortress. The problems were all problems which were part of this preliminary phase of the war. We were fighting war on the periphery then and the main consideration was to bring the peripheral part of the war to a successful conclusion. The time it might take was possible to foresee within certain reasonable limits, but the implications of its conclusion could not be foreseen because they were bound up with the form of the completion of that task.

In other words, It was not until German armies collapsed in Tunisia

*Continued on Page 16, Column 7*

By Mallory Browne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, May 12 — As seen from London the purpose of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to Washington is primarily to adjust the timing of the United Nations offensive against the Axis-occupied continent of Europe to the new strategic situation now that the Axis is all but cleared out of North Africa.

The consensus here is that the immediate aim of the meeting with President Roosevelt isn't so much to make plans as to put the final touches to those already worked out at the Casablanca Conference.

Thus The Times of London, today says: "It is not to be supposed that the Casablanca Conference failed to foresee the situation that has now been reached in the Mediterranean, or to lay its plans considerably beyond; indeed it is a reasonable presumption that the present meeting of the commanders in Cairo is largely concerned with execution of the strategy determined in advance at Casablanca."

### Conference in Cairo

Taken in conjunction with the staff talks now starting in Washington between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt and their military and naval experts, this strategic conference in Cairo has assumed special significance.

Called together by Mr. Richard Casey, British Minister of State for

*Continued on Page 16, Column 6*

# Isolated Axis Troops Fight On In North Africa

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

As President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill build the military future in Washington, the immediate military present can be summarized as follows:

**Tunisia:** Isolated enemy forces still are resisting on Cap Bon, but the British First Army has penetrated deep into Axis positions and has ringed the entire peninsula. This apparently means the British have cut the Germans and Italians off from all but airborne supplies—assuming, of course, that Axis planes would dare to risk the Allied blockade. The British, in fact, have overrun Cap Bon to such an extent that Allied pilots have ceased bombing for fear of hitting their own troops. Farther south, enemy forces in the hills west of Bou Ficha are encircled and the Allies are closing in from all sides. The bag of Axis prisoners has soared to more than 100,000, with 38,000 having surrendered to the American Second Army Corps alone.

**Mediterranean:** Allied bombing planes have carried out new and especially heavy

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

# Three Basic Law Amendments Made Ready for Electorate

Massachusetts will return to annual legislative sessions, the Legislature will gain authority to curtail gubernatorial pardoning power, and fair, concise summaries of questions on the ballot will be mandatory, if the electorate in 1944 ratifies the Legislature's action today giving final approval to three State constitutional amendments.

Meeting in Joint Session as a Constitutional Convention, the House and Senate also gave initial approval to a fourth constitutional amendment granting to the Legislature authority to set a compulsory retirement age for judges. This measure must now gain another approving vote at the 1945 legislative session in order to go before the people in 1946.

The other three amendments approved today were originally favored by the 1941 legislature, thus they have met the constitutional requirement of approving vote by two successive Legislatures.

At today's session the Legislature rejected a fifth proposed constitutional amendment to permit absentee voting by persons physically incapable of appearing in person at the polls on election day.

This measure brought forth the longest debate of the convention. The opposition was led by Rep. Michael J. Neville, Democratic floor leader, who insisted that the proposal would throw open the door to widespread election abuses.

The three proposed constitutional amendments given final legislative approval today provide for:

1. A return to annual sessions in 1945. In 1939 the Legislature shifted to biennial meetings, after the voters in November, 1938, had

*Continued on Page 2, Column 1*

# Russia to Get Allied Supplies On Greatly Expanded Scale

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 12—Lend-Lease aid to the Soviet Union is greatly exceeding all commitments, The Christian Science Monitor learned authoritatively today.

A third protocol to adjust the flow of war supplies to meet Russia's new needs is already being negotiated between the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and the U. S. S. R. and it will be ready to take effect July 1.

Three significant facts stand out in the latest picture of Allied lend-lease support to Moscow.

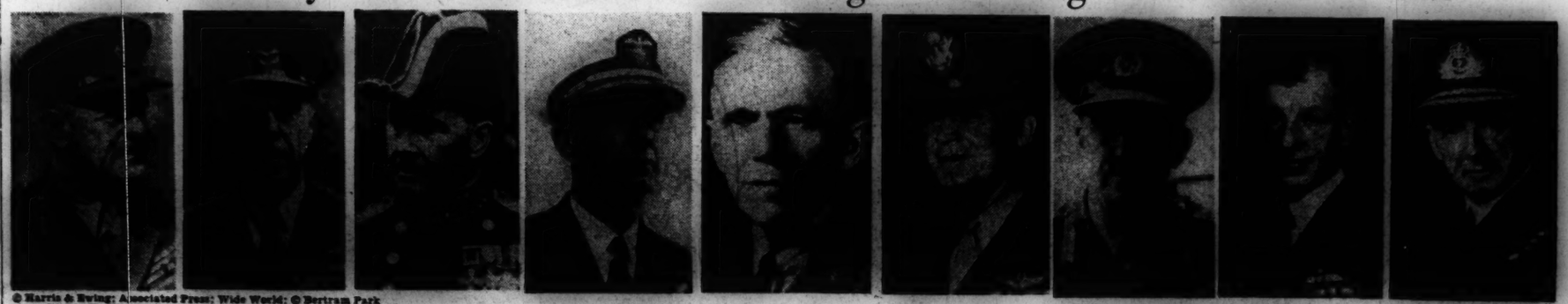
For many months now the United States has been more than fulfilling every major commitment in the schedule of shipments to the Soviet Union and in numerous vital categories the supplies have been doubled and tripled over the original agreement.

The new Russo-Anglo-American protocol, which will supersede the agreement which now expires in two months, will provide the Russians with larger quantities of food, industrial machinery, and machine tools, will cut down some of the shipments of finished war matériel.

American production of military aircraft, now increasingly available on every front of the war, is mounting with breath-taking rapidity and President Roosevelt has

*Continued on Page 11, Column 4*

## *Allied Military and Naval Leaders in Washington Planning New Attacks on Axis*



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**Sir A. P. Wavell** British Commander in Chief in India

**Sir Richard Peirse** Air Chief Marshal in India

**Sir James Somerville** Commander, British Eastern Fleet

**Admiral E. J. King** Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet

**Gen. G. C. Marshall** U. S. Army Chief of Staff

**Gen. H. H. Arnold** Commanding U. S. Army Air Forces

**Gen. Sir Alan Brooke** Chief of Imperial General Staff

**Sir Charles Portal** Chief of British Air Staff

**Sir Dudley Pound** British First Sea Lord

# New Building Code Awaits Tobin's Name

Thirteen years of intensive public and civic effort to equip Boston with building regulations that will minimize hazards such as those resulting in the Cocoanut Grove fire awaited only the signature of Mayor Tobin today before becoming law.

Known as Boston's modernized building code, bringing up to date laws originally passed in 1907, the new set of regulations were officially approved by the City Council Monday and passed along to the Mayor.

Mayor Tobin is expected to sign without delay, thus climaxing a drive begun by New England building interests over a decade ago. This drive was intensified in official City circles last November when the Cocoanut Grove holocaust uncovered widespread indifference to the public safety.

Five months of the most intensive kind of research by a special Code Committee of the City Council has whipped into shape a group of basic regulations for new and altered buildings founded upon a code passed by the State Legislature in 1938 for the City of Boston. The code was returned to the Legislature by the City Council for its failure to give the City the right to amend its own building laws.

The code now in the hands of the Mayor provides local autonomy. But more than 300 amendments will be voted into the code next week by the City Council, once the new laws are officially enacted, it became known today.

Under the 1907 code, Boston is still putting up buildings under stresses and strains allotted to steel and concrete back in horse-and-buggy days. Although both steel and concrete interests have changed their own standards regarding the uses of their materials, Boston still utilizes steel and concrete according to the antiquated standards.

It is still a law in Boston, for instance, that gas lights must be installed in all theaters, a law passed in 1907 when gas was the chief means of illumination. Hence, besides the modern electric fixtures in every theater are the idle gas jets. Every new theater built in the City must install gas fixtures as well as electricity.

These are but parts of the great code paradox in Boston that the Mayor's Code Committee is trying to clarify.

# Three Basic Law Amendments Made Ready for Electorate

*Continued from Page 1*

approved a biennial session amendment, ending the annual session system which had prevailed throughout Massachusetts legislative history. Today's convention favored the annual sessions amendment by a vote of 188 to 52.

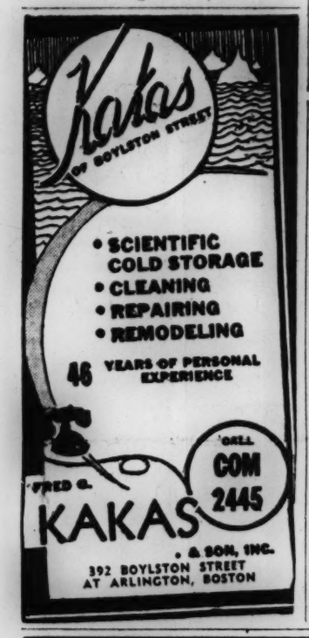
2. Curtailment of the Governor's power to grant pardons to felons. The Legislature, under this amendment, would be empowered to establish conditions under which felons could be pardoned.

This amendment, approved by a vote of 198 to 0, was originally proposed by the Special Commission on Pardons and Parole after an exhaustive investigation of the so-called pardon and parole racket. The Commission was established by the 1939 Legislature after public clamor had arisen over the pardon policies of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley. Charging gubernatorial abuse of the pardoning power, the Commission recommended that the Legislature be empowered to prescribe conditions regarding the pardoning of felons.

3. A fair and concise summary of referenda questions going on the ballot. Considerable confusion has arisen over the form of question which now appear on the ballot. The amendment is designed to provide a clear summary of the proposed measure so that the voters may readily understand the question on which they are voting.

The absentee voting amendment was rejected when 119 legislators voted against it and 116 for it.

The favorable vote on the judicial retirement age measure was 206 to 35. This vote came after the convention adopted an amendment to the proposal under which the Legislature would establish a compulsory retirement age only upon a two-third majority vote in each branch of the Legislature. The convention rejected two proposed amendments, one to set the retirement age at 70 years, and another to establish it at 65 years.

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We have been caring for Trees for 46 years, continuously. Our counsel and our services are always available to you.

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# Episcopalians To Get Church Merger Report

A Diocesan Commission will report today on the proposed union of the Episcopal Church with the Presbyterian Church in the United States to the delegates to the annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts at Trinity Church.

Although the Commission has not indicated in advance what stand it will take on a matter that has been under discussion in Protestant circles since 1397, the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Bishop of the Diocese, yesterday told representatives from the 209 parishes and missions present that he personally favored such a union.

The probability of decisive action in the near future is not very great, Bishop Sherrill said, but he proposed frank discussion on the proposal, maintaining that if the discussion holds real promise for the future, the delegates should encourage the Commissions of the two churches to continue on present lines and report to the next general convention.

"For myself, I mean as a member of the House of Bishops to support the latter course in hope that in time these two great Churches may be able to unite," he said.

## Important Dates For Consumers

June 1—New reduced retail prices on meats, butter, and coffee will go into effect on a community-wide basis. [Chart of meat prices is published today.]

**Meats and Butter**

Today—Red "E," "F," and "G" stamps in War Ration Book Two, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

May 16—Red "H" stamps become valid.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

All May stamps will expire on May 31.

**Canned Goods**

Today—May Blue Stamps "G," "H" and "J" now valid and will be good throughout May.

**Sugar and Coffee**

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

**Gasoline and Fuel Oil**

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupon now valid until autumn for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

**Tires**

Today—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

May 31—Final date for second inspection of C bookholders' tires and truck tires.

**Shoes**

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book One—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Effective May 17, 1943
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
Zone 9 NORTH (INCLUDES ALL SIX NEW ENGLAND STATES)

# CEILING PRICES for BEEF, VEAL, LAMB and MUTTON

(RETAIL) as Provided in Maximum Price Regulation 355

## BEEF

| | Class 1 & 2 Stores GRADES AA | A | B | C | D | Class 3 & 4 Stores GRADES AA | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. |
| I. *Steaks:* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Porterhouse | 46 | 61 | 53 | 45 | 41 | 63 | 59 | 51 | 44 | 40 |
| 2. T-bone | 46 | 61 | 53 | 45 | 41 | 63 | 59 | 51 | 44 | 40 |
| 3. Club | 46 | 61 | 53 | 45 | 41 | 63 | 59 | 51 | 44 | 40 |
| 4. Rib—10-inch cut | 40 | 38 | 35 | 31 | 27 | 38 | 35 | 34 | 30 | 26 |
| 5. Rib—7-inch cut | 45 | 42 | 38 | 33 | 29 | 43 | 41 | 37 | 32 | 28 |
| 6. Sirloin | 50 | 47 | 40 | 35 | 31 | 47 | 45 | 38 | 33 | 29 |
| 7. Pin bone | 50 | 47 | 40 | 35 | 31 | 47 | 45 | 38 | 33 | 29 |
| 8. Sirloin (boneless) | 62 | 58 | 49 | 43 | 39 | 59 | 55 | 47 | 41 | 37 |
| 9. Round (bone-in) (full cut) | 52 | 48 | 43 | 37 | 33 | 49 | 45 | 41 | 35 | 31 |
| 10. Round (boneless) (top & bottom) | 55 | 51 | 45 | 38 | 34 | 52 | 48 | 43 | 36 | 32 |
| 11. Round tip | 55 | 51 | 45 | 38 | 34 | 52 | 48 | 43 | 36 | 32 |
| 12. Chuck blade (bone-in) | 35 | 34 | 33 | 28 | 24 | 34 | 31 | 30 | 26 | 22 |
| 13. Chuck arm (bone-in) | 35 | 34 | 33 | 28 | 24 | 34 | 31 | 30 | 26 | 22 |
| 14. Flank | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 39 |
| II. *Roasts:* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Rib standing (chine bone-in, 10-inch cut) | 40 | 38 | 35 | 31 | 27 | 38 | 35 | 34 | 30 | 26 |
| 2. Rib standing (chine bone-in, 7-inch cut) | 45 | 42 | 38 | 33 | 29 | 43 | 41 | 37 | 32 | 28 |
| 3. Round tip | 55 | 51 | 45 | 38 | 34 | 52 | 48 | 43 | 36 | 32 |
| 4. Rump (bone-in) | 34 | 32 | 28 | 24 | 20 | 33 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 19 |
| 5. Rump (boneless) | 55 | 51 | 45 | 38 | 34 | 52 | 48 | 43 | 36 | 32 |
| 6. Chuck blade pot roast | 35 | 34 | 33 | 28 | 24 | 34 | 31 | 30 | 26 | 22 |
| 7. Chuck arm pot roast | 35 | 34 | 33 | 28 | 24 | 34 | 31 | 30 | 26 | 22 |
| 8. Chuck or shoulder (boneless) | 46 | 44 | 42 | 37 | 33 | 44 | 41 | 39 | 34 | 30 |
| 9. English cut | 35 | 34 | 33 | 28 | 24 | 34 | 31 | 30 | 26 | 22 |

## VEAL

| | Class 1 & 2 Stores GRADES AA or Choice | A or Good | B or Commercial | C or Utility | D or Cull | Class 3 & 4 Stores GRADES AA or Choice | A or Good | B or Commercial | C or Utility | D or Cull |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. |
| VI. *Steaks and Chops:* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Loin Chops | 51 | 47 | 44 | 39 | 36 | 48 | 45 | 42 | 37 | 31 |
| 2. Rib Chops | 46 | 45 | 43 | 39 | 32 | 44 | 43 | 40 | 37 | 30 |
| 3. Shoulder Chops (arm and blade) | 35 | 33 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 33 | 31 | 28 | 25 | 22 |
| 4. Round Steak (cutlets) | 56 | 52 | 47 | 42 | 38 | 53 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 36 |
| 5. Sirloin Steaks or Chops | 43 | 42 | 40 | 37 | 30 | 41 | 40 | 38 | 35 | 29 |
| VII. *Roasts:* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Rump and Sirloin (bone-in) | 40 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 28 | 38 | 36 | 32 | 29 | 26 |
| 2. Rump and Sirloin (boneless) | 57 | 54 | 48 | 43 | 39 | 55 | 52 | 46 | 41 | 37 |
| 3. Leg | 40 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 28 | 38 | 36 | 32 | 29 | 26 |
| 4. Leg—rump off | 40 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 28 | 38 | 36 | 32 | 29 | 26 |
| 5. Leg—shank half | 40 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 28 | 38 | 36 | 32 | 29 | 26 |
| 6. Leg—rump half | 40 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 28 | 38 | 36 | 32 | 29 | 26 |
| 7. Loin | 51 | 47 | 44 | 39 | 36 | 48 | 45 | 42 | 37 | 31 |
| 8. Rib | 46 | 45 | 43 | 39 | 32 | 44 | 43 | 40 | 37 | 30 |
| 9. Blade and Arm | 35 | 33 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 33 | 31 | 28 | 25 | 22 |
| 10. Round | 56 | 52 | 47 | 42 | 38 | 53 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 36 |
| 11. Shoulder (bone-in) (square cut) | 33 | 33 | 31 | 28 | 23 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 27 | 22 |
| 12. Shoulder (boneless) (square cut) | 42 | 41 | 38 | 35 | 29 | 40 | 39 | 36 | 34 | 27 |
| VIII. *Stews and Other Cuts:* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Breast (bone-in) | 24 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 16 |
| 2. Breast (Boneless) | 35 | 33 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 33 | 31 | 28 | 25 | 22 |
| 3. Flank Meat | 35 | 33 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 33 | 31 | 28 | 25 | 22 |
| 4. Neck (bone-in) | 24 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 16 |
| 5. Neck (Boneless) | 35 | 33 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 33 | 31 | 28 | 25 | 22 |
| 6. Shank (bone-in) (hind and fore) | 24 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 16 |
| 7. Shank and Heel Meat (boneless) (hind and fore) | 35 | 33 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 33 | 31 | 28 | 25 | 22 |
| 8. Ground Veal and Patties | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| IX. *Kidneys:* | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| X. *Retail Prices of Wholesale Cuts:* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Hindquarter | 31 | 30 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 31 | 29 | 26 | 23 | 21 |
| 2. Forequarter | 25 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 18 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 17 |

## BEEF (continued)

| | Class 1 & 2 Stores GRADES AA | A | B | C | D | Class 3 & 4 Stores GRADES AA | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. |
| III. *Stews and other cuts:* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Short ribs | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 19 |
| 2. Plate (bone-in) | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 21 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 19 |
| 3. Plate (boneless) | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 26 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 24 |
| 4. Brisket (bone-in) | 32 | 32 | 29 | 29 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 23 |
| 5. Brisket (boneless) | 42 | 42 | 37 | 37 | 33 | 40 | 40 | 35 | 35 | 31 |
| 6. Flank meat | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 29 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 28 |
| 7. Neck (bone-in) | 33 | 32 | 29 | 27 | 23 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 21 |
| 8. Neck (boneless) | 37 | 36 | 34 | 29 | 25 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 27 | 23 |
| 9. Heel of round (boneless) | 38 | 37 | 35 | 32 | 28 | 36 | 34 | 33 | 30 | 26 |
| 10. Shank (bone-in) (hind & fore) | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 18 |
| 11. Shank (boneless) (hind & fore) | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 26 |
| 12. Soup bone | 03 | 03 | 03 | 03 | 03 | 03 | 03 | 03 | 03 | 03 |
| 13. Suet | 05 | 05 | 05 | 05 | 05 | 05 | 05 | 05 | 05 | 05 |
| IV. *Ground Beef:* | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| V. *Retail Prices of Wholesale Cuts:* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Round beef—whole | 30 | 28 | 26 | 22 | 18 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 18 |
| 2. Sirloin beef—whole | 35 | 33 | 28 | 25 | 21 | 34 | 32 | 28 | 25 | 21 |
| 3. Short loin beef—whole | 46 | 43 | 37 | 31 | 27 | 45 | 42 | 36 | 31 | 27 |
| 4. Flank beef—whole | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 14 |
| 5. Rib beef—whole | 32 | 31 | 28 | 25 | 21 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 21 |
| 6. Regular chuck—whole | 26 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 18 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 21 | 17 |
| 7. Short plate—whole | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 15 |
| 8. Brisket—whole | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 16 |
| 9. Shank—whole | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 12 |

## LAMB and MUTTON

| | Class 1 & 2 Stores GRADES LAMB AA or Choice | A or Good | B or Commercial | C or Utility | GRADES MUTTON 5 or Prime, Choice and Good | M or Commercial | Class 3 & 4 Stores GRADES LAMB AA or Choice | A or Good | B or Commercial | C or Utility | GRADES MUTTON 5 or Prime, Choice and Good | M or Commercial |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. per lb. | Cts per lb | Cts per lb | Cts. per lb | Cts. per lb. | Cts. per lb. | Cts. per lb. | Cts. per lb. | Cts. per lb. | Cts. per lb. | Cts. per lb. | Cts. per lb. |
| XI. *Steaks and Chops:* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Loin | 70 | 66 | 61 | 55 | 40 | 38 | 67 | 63 | 58 | 52 | 39 | 36 |
| 2. Rib Chops | 54 | 51 | 48 | 44 | 28 | 25 | 51 | 49 | 45 | 42 | 27 | 24 |
| 3. Leg or Sirloin Chops | 54 | 51 | 48 | 44 | 28 | 25 | 51 | 49 | 45 | 42 | 27 | 24 |
| 4. Shoulder chops, blades or arm-chops | 48 | 46 | 43 | 40 | 25 | 22 | 46 | 44 | 41 | 38 | 24 | 21 |
| XII. *Roasts:* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Leg (whole, half or short cut) | 47 | 43 | 40 | 36 | 29 | 27 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 28 | 26 |
| 2. Sirloin roast (bone-in) | 54 | 51 | 48 | 44 | 28 | 25 | 51 | 49 | 45 | 42 | 27 | 24 |
| 3. Yoke, rattle or triangle (bone-in) | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 18 | 16 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 17 | 16 |
| 4. Yoke, rattle or triangle (boneless) | 49 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 25 | 23 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 43 | 24 | 22 |
| 5. Chuck or shoulder, square cut (bone-in) | 43 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 23 | 21 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 22 | 20 |
| 6. Chuck or shoulder, cross cut (bone-in) | 34 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 19 | 17 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 18 | 16 |
| 7. Loin | 70 | 66 | 61 | 55 | 40 | 38 | 67 | 63 | 58 | 52 | 39 | 36 |
| 8. Rib | 54 | 51 | 48 | 44 | 28 | 25 | 51 | 49 | 45 | 42 | 27 | 24 |
| XIII. *Stews and Other Cuts:* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Breast and flank | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 14 | 12 | 2. | 23 | 22 | 20 | 13 | 12 |
| 2. Neck (bone-in) | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 14 | 12 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 13 | 12 |
| 3. Neck (boneless) | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 23 | 23 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 22 | 22 |
| 4. Shank (bone-in) | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 14 | 12 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 13 | 12 |
| 5. Patties (ground meat) | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 23 | 23 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 22 | 22 |
| XIV. *Kidneys:* | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 19 | 19 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 18 | 18 |
| XV. *Retail Prices of Wholesale Cuts:* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Leg | 38 | 37 | 35 | 32 | 2. | 23 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 32 | 24 | 23 |
| 2. Loin | 39 | 35 | 30 | 26 | 21 | 19 | 38 | 35 | 29 | 25 | 20 | 19 |
| 3. Hotel Rack | 43 | 40 | 35 | 29 | 22 | 20 | 42 | 39 | 34 | 29 | 22 | 20 |
| 4. Yoke | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 14 | 12 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 13 | 12 |

*Office of Price Administration, Region I, Boston, Mass.*

# Reduction in Ham Prices

Thirty changes in the New England retail pork price ceilings, practically all reductions of one to three cents a pound for ham, were announced today by the regional Office of Price Administration.

Like the new prices for beef, mutton, veal, and lamb, the changes will become effective throughout the region on May 17.

The table of changes follows:

| | Class One and Two Stores Shank Half | Round Half | Slices | Class Three and Four Stores Shank Half | Round Half | Slices |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Smoked Ham:** | | | | | | |
| Regular ham (skin on) bone in | .36 | .38 | .54 | .35 | .37 | .52 |
| Skinned Ham, bone in | .39 | .41 | .58 | .38 | .39 | .56 |
| **Ready-to-Eat and Cooked Hams:** | | | | | | |
| (Except Boneless and Fatted) (Cooked Hams) | | | | | | |
| Regular Ham (skin on) bone in | .40 | .41 | .59 | .39 | .40 | .57 |
| Skinned Ham, bone in | .42 | .44 | .64 | .41 | .42 | .61 |
| **Smoked Picnics:** | | | | | | |
| Bone in | .37 | .35 | .51 | .33 | .34 | .48 |
| Boneless | .36 | .40 | .58 | .37 | .38 | .55 |
| Boned and fatted | .46 | .48 | .69 | .45 | .46 | .66 |
| **Ready-to-Eat and Cooked Picnics:** | | | | | | |
| (Except Boneless and Fatted) (Cooked Picnics) | | | | | | |
| Bone in | .37 | .39 | .56 | .36 | .37 | .53 |
| Boneless | .42 | .44 | .63 | .41 | .42 | .60 |
| Boneless and fatted | .49 | .52 | .74 | .48 | .50 | .71 |

# Fuel-Oil Transport Facilities Seen at Best in Organization

Little hope for an easier situation in fuel oil next winter in New England was held out today by William E. Callahan, Manager of the Tank Car Section, Association of American Railroads.

Speaking at the second industry meeting and luncheon of the Oil Heat Institute of New England at the Hotel Statler, Mr. Callahan said: "The present movement of fuel oil to New England is hardly of such volume as to inspire any great amount of optimism for the future."

He did say, however, that transportation was now better organized than ever, the experience gained last winter was valuable, there was increasing co-operation within the industry, and there was also the prospect that we might have a milder winter.

The Institute at its meeting this morning recommended:

Cessation of propaganda emanating from Washington to the effect that there will not be enough fuel oil to go around;

Permission to State and Regional fuel authorities to make decisions without reference to Washington;

Separate rations for hot-water heating;

Consolidation of periods 2 and 3, and 4 and 5;

That fuel oil panels on rationing boards contain at least one member that is in the industry.

## OPA Probes Sale Of Damaged Shoes

Sale of some 300 damaged shoes by the Regal Shoe Company at their Whitman, Mass., store without ration coupons was ordered on March 19 after James A. Holmes, Vice-President and Sales Manager of the shoe concern, understood he had the Rationing Board's approval.

Testifying today before Arthur L. Brown, Chief Hearing Commissioner for the Office of Price Administration, Mr. Holmes explained that after reading a newspaper clipping which cited an OPA amendment permitting the sale of factory-damaged shoes, he sent the manager of the retail store, George B. Holland, to the Whitman Rationing Board to obtain the release of these shoes. Upon Mr. Holland's return, Mr. Holmes said, "I asked him two questions: Did he secure release of the damaged shoes? To which he replied in the affirmative. Did Edgar C. Munroe, Chairman of the Whitman Rationing Board, consent to come down to the store to inspect the merchandise? His reply to this was 'No,' Mr. Munroe didn't think it was necessary. He knew the stock and he didn't have to see it again."

Mr. Holmes testified that on March 22, two days after the shoes had been advertised as unrationed and sold at the Company's store, he was called by the Boston office of the OPA. A complaint was registered by the OPA and he immediately ordered the sale of this merchandise stopped. The hearing will be resumed at a later date in the Boston Federal Building.


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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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# N. E. Air Pioneer Speaks Tomorrow

What may prove to be a meeting of deep significance to New England's aviation progress has been scheduled by the Aeronautic Association of Boston for tomorrow at the Parker House when Ben B. Follett, Jr., Director of the Northeast Airlines Training School at Burlington, Vt., is slated to speak.

Mr. Follett began his aviation career more than 25 years ago and has been identified prominently with the growth of aviation throughout New England. Patrick J. Connelly, newly appointed Postmaster of Boston, will share the speaking honors with the air expert. The meeting is set for 12:30 p. m.

## Quincy Police Needs Subject of Survey

Because of the rapid growth of the city of Quincy and the taking of many members of the Police Department for the armed services, the City Council's special committee on fire and police is conducting an extensive survey to determine how many new officers are currently needed.

Auxiliary police have been called to assist in many minor police duties, including directing of traffic, because of the tremendous increase in traffic brought on by the war.

## Married Teacher Issue Again Raised

The perennial issue of whether women school teachers can marry without incurring dismissal will be presented to the Boston School Committee for further reconsideration at a public hearing at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Supporting a petition which seeks to remove the prohibition against married teachers are the Women's Trade Union League, the Boston League of Women Voters, the Civil Liberties Union, the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Teachers, the Junior League, and other civic and labor organizations.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Thursday

A talk on "Treasures from China" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 4**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

# 8 Bay State Poultry Men Arraigned

Eight Massachusetts poultry dealers were arraigned before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers in Federal Court today on charges of having sold poultry in violation of regulations laid down by the Office of Price Administration.

Up to recess at noon, three cases had been heard. Leonard Levine, a Roxbury butcher, waived the hearing, and was ordered held in $500 for the Grand Jury. Benjamin Graff, also of Roxbury, and in the meat business, also waived his hearing, and was ordered held in $1,000 for the Grand Jury.

John de Lorenzo of Duxbury, a farmer with a large poultry business, was charged with having sold live poultry to Peter Patalano of Somerville at prices in excess of OPA ceilings. Mr. de Lorenzo was charged with having received cash on the side in addition to the OPA ceiling price on live poultry from Mr. Patalano. The retail ceiling price, it was stated at the hearing, is 34½ cents a pound, and it was charged that Mr. de Lorenzo received 37 cents a pound.

John L. Roach, OPA enforcement attorney, called as a witness, had some difficulty in quoting exact OPA ceiling prices, indicating that the regulations had been amended at least six times during the last few months.

Attorney for Mr. de Lorenzo called attention to the OPA price regulations, which he held to be extremely involved and difficult even for OPA officials to interpret, and even defied the judge to tell what the ceiling prices were.

However, this apparently did not greatly impress the court, which ordered Mr. de Lorenzo held for the Grand Jury in the sum of $2,500.

## Auto Numbers Taken

East Boston police today have in their possession at least 500 license numbers of persons who parked their cars on streets while they attended the races at Suffolk Downs yesterday. The numbers were taken in the drive to stop over-time parking on streets in the congested district.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

### Rain

**Boston and Vicinity:** Rain with little change in temperature; rising temperatures Thursday forenoon; gentle to moderate winds.

**Southwestern Maine:** Rain or drizzle; little change in temperature tonight ending Thursday forenoon followed by rising temperature.

**All Other New England States:** Rain or drizzle; little change in temperature tonight; rising temperature Thursday forenoon.

**Eastport to Block Island:** No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 6:24 p. m.; height, 9 feet
Thursday, 6:38 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.

Etiquette FOR Wartime Telephone Usage
If you keep your line dry and do not let it kink,
and be sure not to fall and then go on the blink
You'll have a long life and a useful one, too...
Always ready to serve when a person needs you.
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

# Order of Eastern Star Opens Its Annual Session

Meeting in Boston for the first time in three years, the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, was called to order in Tremont Temple today for its 67th annual session. Delegates assembled from all corners of the Commonwealth representing the more than 45,000 members of the Order in this State, to join in the patriotic determination to "Carry On—Watch, Work, Pray," which is the keynote of this session.

A stirring tribute to Old Glory was given by Clarence L. Frounfelker, of Watertown, a Past Patron of Pequossette Chapter, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance, and the singing of the National Anthem. Greetings were extended by State, city, and fraternal officials.

Flags of all the United Nations forming an international background for the platform that was the "Grand East" for the session were used because they represent the united efforts of all these peoples to restore the spirit of harmony to the world, it was explained by the Worthy Grand Matron. The flags are also symbolic, she said, of the united efforts the Order of the Eastern Star can make to being helpful to others and bringing happiness and good will to all.

Clarence L. Frounfelker of Watertown delivered a tribute to the Stars and Stripes, followed by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

**Welcome by Saltonstall**

Governor Saltonstall welcomed the delegates, to which the Grand Patron responded, calling attention to the Minute Man Flag on the adjacent wall indicating the nearly 100 per cent purchase of War Bonds and Stamps by the Order.

Albert A. Schaefer, Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, brought greetings from the Masonic fraternity.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, who was expected to welcome the delegation on behalf of the City, sent a message instead stating that he was unable to be present in person but extending a cordial welcome to them.

Mrs. Lulu H. Gobrecht, Supreme Inspector of the Order of Rainbow for Girls in Massachusetts, was welcomed by the Grand Matron and presented bouquets to the Grand Matron and Grand Patron.

Presiding were Mrs. Ella M. Fraser of Chelmsford, Worthy Grand Matron, and Harry G. Scampton, of Waltham, Worthy Grand Patron, who welcomed distinguished guests and groups of past and present officers.

Mrs. Lulu H. Gobrecht, Supreme Inspector of the Order of Rainbow for Girls in Massachusetts, and a large group of Mother Advisors of that organization were welcomed by Mrs. Fraser.

A memorial service was conducted under auspices of Mrs. Alice L. Gage of Lowell and the Grand Officers.

**Officers Nominated**

Nomination of officers for the ensuing year concluded the morning session. Miss Pauline P. Curry of Brookline, a Past Matron of Brookline Chapter, No. 112, who was brought up in Eastern Star surroundings by a mother who has belonged to Keystone Chapter, No. 18, of Roxbury, for more than 40 years, was nominated for the position of Worthy Grand Matron, highest office in the Order in this State. She thus advances from the station of Associate Grand Matron, as is the custom in the Order.

By a similar process of promotion, Ernest Conant of Framingham, a Past Patron of Orient Chapter, No. 31, of Framingham, was nominated for the office of Worthy Grand Patron, having served for one year as Associate Grand Patron.

Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing of West Somerville, Past Worthy Matron of Highland Chapter, No. 35, of West Somerville, and a Past Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, in 1900-01, who has served as Grand Secretary since 1910 the longest period any Secretary has served the Grand Chapter in its history, was named for another term in that office.

Mrs. Alice E. Wallace of Brighton, Past Worthy Matron of Springfield Chapter, No. 143, of Springfield, and a Worthy Grand Matron in 1921-22, who has served as Grand Treasurer since 1922, was nominated for another year in that station.

Mrs. Hazel McLean Chase of Winthrop was named for Associate Grand Matron, and Mrs. Lucy C. Maisack of Springfield as Grand Conductress.

**Competitive Offices**

Three Past Patrons of the Order seek election to the competitive office of Associate Grand Patron, while six Past Matrons are seeking the office of Associate Grand Conductress. The Past Patrons are: Rodney S. Adams of Needham, Past Patron of Brookline Chapter; E. Hollis Currant, of Swampscott, Past Patron of Radiant Chapter of Lynn, and a former Grand Sentinel; Harry L. Tinker of Duxbury, Past Patron of Duxbury Chapter, the youngest Chapter in the State, and one that has not yet had a member who became Grand Matron or Grand Patron.

The six Past Matrons endorsed by their Chapters for the office of Associate Grand Conductress and nominated today are: Mrs. Mary M. French, of Carlisle, Past Matron of Paul Revere Chapter of Bedford; Mrs. Ida Allen Hibbard of West Roxbury, Past Matron of Reliance Chapter of South Boston, and a member of the order for 28 years; Mrs. Lillian G. Kieling of East Boston, Past Matron of Mystic Chapter of East Boston; Mrs. Lena A. Lewis of Quincy, Past Matron of Wollaston Chapter of Wollaston; Mrs. Edith H. Snow, of Malden, Past Matron of Crystal Chapter of Malden, who was Grand Chaplain of the Grand Chapter in 1941-42, and Mrs. Alice F. Watson of Belmont, Past Matron of Cambridge Chapter of Cambridge.

Following the noon recess, Grand Officers and distinguished guests gathered for luncheon at the Parker House, official headquarters for the session. The Past Grand Matrons' and Past Grand Patrons' Association held its annual luncheon at the same hotel this noon. Other social events are scheduled for this evening.

At the afternoon session today, the annual address of the Worthy Grand Matron and Worthy Grand Patron, with the annual reports of the Grand Secretary, Treasurer, and of all committees were submitted.

## Assembling in Boston for Their Annual Meeting

By a Staff Photographer

**Floor of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star at Opening Today**

Pages assembled in the "Star" as the entire corps of Grand Officers marched in to open the 67th annual session

## Kin in Marines Meet In North of Ireland

"Imagine seeing you here!" That's what Robert J. Dixy and James J. Dixy, both privates in the Marine Corps and brothers from Marblehead, said in unison when they ran into each other quite unexpectedly at a United States base in Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

Robert had been at this base for some time and only recently one of his pals told him that another detachment of Marines had landed and that one of the men looked very much like him. Robert went to check up and sure enough it was his brother James.

"I didn't even know he was in the Marines," Robert said in telling friends about the meeting.

# More Help for China Is Held Essential for Defeat of Japan

"We have got to give a great deal more help to China where help is so urgently needed if we are going to lick the Japs," George A. Fitch, President of the Rotary Club of Chungking, told Boston Rotarians at their luncheon at the Hotel Statler this noon.

While paying highest tribute to the Chinese people, Mr. Fitch, who left Chungking in January, painted a grim picture of the situation there. Lack of transportation, both external and internal, is a vital factor both in the rising cost of living (now up 60 percent) and in famine relief, he said. Famine, he warned, may cause a collapse in China if it continues another year.

The financial situation he characterized as "critical." "But the Chinese are among the world's greatest bankers," he added, "and if we come more generously to their help, they may be able to beat this problem."

Mr. Fitch described his work as field director for the Y. M. C. A.'s emergency service to soldiers, which corresponds to U. S. O. work here. Its 400 secretaries, working under great danger and deprivation, established reading rooms which were visited by more than two million men last year, wrote letters home for over 80,000 soldiers, and put on shows and moives attended by several millions more. He gave an account of his own hair-raising drive over the Burma Road from Rangoon with precious equipment for this work.

During the last year and a half, at the urgent request of the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Fitch has devoted all his time to work with the industrial co-operatives which were in danger of going on the rocks. He was thankful to report that today those little factories are turning out 40 to 50 million dollars worth of useful products a month. "They provide schools of democracy and help to keep the cost of living down," he said. "Some day they will also be one of the United States' best customers for machinery."

## Dimout Rules Ban Fireworks

Existing dimout regulations in Massachusetts would automatically prohibit the use of Fourth-of-July fireworks display in those areas, according to the opinion expressed today by Major Russell P. Hatch, Chief of the Dimout Section of the Department of Internal Security in the First Service Command district.

Major Hatch's statement came as the result of a query from a reporter in regard to a ban on the use of fireworks within the dimout area in Connecticut which has just been issued by the Connecticut War Council.

# Policewomen Declared Need of All Large Cities

"Policewomen are, in my opinion, an absolute necessity for any large city," declared Capt. Rhoda J. Milliken, head of the policewomen in Washington, D. C. She is in Boston to address the annual meeting this afternoon of the Massachusetts Society for Social Hygiene.

Pointing out the importance of the juvenile delinquency problem in the United States today, she said that policewomen were ideally suited to cope with this situation. "The policewoman individualizes the work with delinquents," she said, "she has the time to give individual attention to each delinquent or potential delinquent who comes under her notice. She has an individual approach to the task.

"Because the policewoman is on specialized duty and free from much of the routine detail incumbent on the patrolman, she has time to do a more thorough job with individuals."

This slight, mild - mannered woman who heads the Women's Bureau in the police department of the nation's capital, described how the 35 women on her force have trained in the same police school with the men, learned how to shoot accurately and to practice a bit of Judo when necessary. "But mostly our duties are not of a sort," she said, "that requires strong-arm methods."

**That of Guidance**

The job of the policewoman, she feels, is that of investigation, guidance, and counsel. She should have a complete knowledge of the social agencies and the recreational facilities of a city, its housing facilities and its institutions. Moreover unless the patrolmen and the policewomen co-operate to the full, both will fail to some degree.

"When we first had women on the force," she said, "the men were alarmed. They had heard we were put there to watch them or something equally absurd. But now after 20 years they realize that we are both doing parts of the same job."

Uniforms she thinks unnecessary for the policewoman and in most cases a distinct disadvantage. "When we take an under-age girl out of a dance hall, for instance," she explained, "we want to do it as inconspicuously as possible, and a uniform would defeat us." As for the possible protection a uniform might be to the policewoman, Captain Milliken says she has never been conscious of the need of it.

She said today she was under no delusion that the appointment of policewomen would wholly remedy the juvenile delinquency situation. "No one person and no one act will do that," she declared. Such of it as was attributable to the war, Captain Milliken thought could be diminished if communities would make all-out effort to engage children in worth-while, necessary war work.

"Children are more upset by the war than I think we have any idea of," she said, "and you can't just turn them aside. You must make them feel they have a definite part in winning the victory. Then you will keep them off the streets and prevent a great deal of the trouble we are in."

She believes that policewomen are a necessity in peace times just as much as during a war, since much of the misbehavior with which they have to deal occurs all the time.

Women with a background of social work experience, she says, are likely to make the best policewomen. They should have a course of training, Captain Milliken believes, of at least two months and preferably three. She denied, however, that an untrained woman could not be a good policewoman. "There's one woman I know of now," she said, "in a small but strategically important town in New England who, because she is wise and observant and quick to learn, is doing a wonderful job although she has never had any special training. She was just a housewife."

## CD Volunteer Call

An appeal for 25 civilian defense volunteers to be trained to treat chemical warfare agents at the Huntington Decontamination Station was made yesterday by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Volunteers, who will be given a two-hour weekly course for three weeks, should apply at 9 Park Street, Boston; 18 Brattle Street, Cambridge, or 34 Marion Street, Brookline.

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## Chief of Reformatory for Women Invited to Speak on Curfew Plan

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, who commented publicly last week on the increase of vice in metropolitan centers since the outbreak of the war, has been invited to speak at a public hearing on the proposed curfew ordinance in the City Council chamber May 20.

Announcement of the hearing was made recently at a council meeting by Philip Austin Fish, chairman of the City Council Committee on Ordinances. The proposed curfew would bar children under 16 from the streets of Boston after 9 p. m.

Clergymen, child welfare workers, probation authorities and other interested persons have been invited to attend the hearing by Councilor Joseph M. Scannell, of South Boston, sponsor of the measure.

The Council also heard its President, Thomas J. Hannon, divert a number of resolutions to the Rules Committee for further consideration including one that called for a Memorial Day ceremony during which four malls would be named in honor of the first Boston man in the Army, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard services lost in the present war.

A second resolution referred to the rules committee would put the City Council on record as favoring the construction of a monument to Thomas Jefferson.

## Rule by Company Charged Against Union at Hingham

Charges that the independent union at the new Hingham shipyard is company-dominated will be filed by the American Federation of Labor with the National Labor Relations Board, John J. Murphy, Regional Representative of the American Federation of Labor, announced recently.

The A. F. of L. was beaten last week in a Labor Board election at the yard. It was the only labor organization on the ballot and the choice of the 12,430 workers who voted was yes or no.

"The independent and the Congress of Industrial Organizations were all working for a no-union vote, and that made it hard," Mr. Murphy added. "The 4,600 people who voted for the A. F. of L. have requested that we carry on, and we shall do so. We took that decision in a meeting yesterday."

The Hingham yard is operated by the Bethlehem Steel Company, which also operates the Fore River yard in near-by Quincy. The Fore River management runs both yards.

## China to Feel Need Of Farm Experts

China will need scientific agriculturists from the United States after the war, P. W. Tsou, Chinese banker and agricultural expert, said recently in an address at Wellesley College.

He emphasized the important role agriculture would play in postwar China and then went on to say that equality of opportunity existed for women in this field as well as industry, social service and teaching. Mr. Tsou will represent the Chinese Government at an international conference on nutrition to be held in Hot Springs, Va.

## Feeny Approved

Appointment of Thomas P. Feeny of Medford as Assistant Postmaster of Boston, has been approved by the Post Office Department. He succeeds Patrick J. Connelly, of Dorchester, who was recently appointed Postmaster. Mr. Feeny entered the service in February of 1897 and has held all the key positions. He was appointed Superintendent of Mails May 1, 1941, and is a former President of the Boston Federal Business Association.

## Co-operation Urged In Oil Deliveries

The important part tank trucks will play during the war in the transportation of petroleum products to the East Coast was stressed today by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, in an appeal for greater co-operation between bulk suppliers and bulk purchasers. Round-the-clock loading and unloading of tank trucks is the goal the ODT Director is aiming at.

He warned that military and naval demands for petroleum products would offset recent and anticipated gains in the eastern movement of oil. "It is necessary," he declared today, "to squeeze every possible moment of efficient use out of the facilities now available. For tank trucks that means the assumption of a still greater proportion of the short-haul movements for which their service is the most efficient."

## Ernst Felix Koehler

Ernst Felix Koehler, who passed on yesterday at his home in Somerville, developed a gas mask used by the United States in the World War I. An inventor of unusual ability Mr. Koehler also is credited with developing the first six-cylinder automobile engine, which was used in racing in Paris in 1902.

Born in Saxony, Germany, Mr. Koehler came to the United States in 1910. After his arrival he established factories in Hudson and Marlboro to follow up work begun in London with miner's lamps and other safety devices, including a gas mask.

## Chaplin Marked Man in Japan

Joseph C. Grew and Charlie Chaplin were once marked for political assassination in Japan, the former Ambassador to Japan discloses in this month's issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

Mr. Grew, Boston-born and a graduate of Groton School and Harvard University, chose the Harvard publication for a review of "Political Assassinations in Japan," a system of elimination of liberal statesmen by young extremists of the Army and Navy.

"It was a group of some 40 of these young officers and a few civilians who staged the famous 'Feb. 26 incident' by wantonly assassinating several of the highest statesmen in the belief that the whole army would rise and bring about a military dictatorship.

"Incidentally, it is not without interest that in the evidence introduced at the public trial of one of these murderers it was revealed that not only had I the honor to be included in the death list of one of these groups, with a young naval officer assigned to carry out the job of assassination, but so had Charlie Chaplin, who was at that time visiting Tokyo.

"Indeed, traffic was impeded during the better part of Charlie Chaplin's stay in Tokyo owing to the dense crowds waiting to catch a glimpse of him at the Imperial Hotel.

"At the trial the judge asked the defendant why he had wished to kill Chaplin, and the answer was given: 'Chaplin is a popular figure in the United States and the darling of the capitalist class. We believed that killing him would cause a war with America.'"

## Hull Trade Pacts Backed in Wires By Women Voters

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters today voted to send a telegram to all of the State's Congressmen in Washington asking them to renew the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program without amendment. This motion was passed at the final session of the League's 23rd annual convention at the Boston Y. W. C. A.

The League believes that "the requirement of any form of Congressional review would jeopardize the trade agreements program, our national prosperity, and our international relations." The League has supported the trade agreements from their inception.

Major business at today's session was the adoption of the State Program of Work for 1943-1944. This sets the framework within which the State League can call for action. The "new baby" on the program for study is "consideration of the question of lowering the voting age to 18."

Other items on the statewide program are: protection of consumer interests, education for consumer-responsibility and emphasis on the relation of both to the control of inflation; maintenance of personnel standards in state and local government, including limitation of veteran preference and opposition to discrimination in public employment on account of sex, marital status, race, creed, or color; a program to meet housing needs, both emergency and long-term; protection of children in wartime; progressive dealing with women offenders; improved standards in public education.

Mrs. Moses Lurie, program chairman, presided at the morning session, and Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, President, at the luncheon which concluded the convention.

## Policewoman Official

By a Staff Photographer

**Capt. Rhoda J. Milliken**

Head of the Women's Bureau in the Washington, D. C., Police Department, in Boston today to address the Massachusetts Society for Social Hygiene on "Why Policewomen?"

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Hemstitched in three beautiful damask patterns: rose, poppy and scroll. Size 15 x 15 ..... dozen 7.50

BATH TOWELS BY MARTEX
Solid-color towels in China blue, straw, peach, rose or turquoise.
Guest Towels, 16 x 28 ... dozen 5.40
Bath Towels, 22 x 44 ..... dozen 10.50
Face Cloths to match ..... dozen 2.40
Bath Mats to match ..... each 1.75
White Towels with borders striped in blue, gold, lavender, green, coral or red. Also all-white.
Guest Towels, 16 x 28 ... dozen 3.60
Bath Towels, 22 x 44 .... dozen 6.50
Bath Towels, 24 x 48 .... dozen 7.80
Face Cloths, 12 x 12 .... dozen 1.50

IRISH LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS
Webb's "Dew Bleach." Hemstitched. Damask borders in four designs.
14 x 22, doz. 8.50 18 x 32, doz. 12.00
20 x 36, doz. 15.00

IRISH LINEN GLASS TOWELS
"Dew Bleach" by Webb. The word "glass" is woven into blue, green, or gold border. 22 x 32 ..... dozen 10.50
Large checks in red, blue, green, or gold. Hemmed. 22 x 32 ..... dozen 9.00

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# Films in Prospect for Boston — Art Exhibition — The Daily Dialer

## 'The More the Merrier' And 'Mrs. Hadley' Coming

Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, and Charles Coburn share the starring roles in the new film comedy, "The More the Merrier," which comes Thursday to the State and Orpheum. The story is based on housing complications in Washington and deals in particular with a girl who tries to do her share toward easing the shortage by sharing her apartment. Her difficulties begin when she is persuaded to rent one room to an elderly businessman and he in turn sublets half of the room to a young engineer.

Richard Gaines and Bruce Bennett are among those in a cast which includes Fay Sully, Clyde Fillmore, Stanley Clements, and Don Douglas.

The other feature on the program will be "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," with Chester Morris, Ann Savage, and George Stone in the cast.

### 'War Against Mrs. Hadley'

Edward Arnold and Fay Bainter are co-starred in "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," principal feature on the new program at the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday. Richard Ney, Jean Rogers, and Van Johnson are prominent in the cast. The story is about a woman of wealth and social position who tries to prevent the war interfering with her accustomed routine.

The other feature on the program will be "Young and Willing," a yarn about a group of stage-struck boys and girls. William Holden, Eddie Bracken, Bob Benchley, and Susan Hayward are in the cast.

### Continuing Films

At the Metropolitan a second week is scheduled for "Edge of Darkness," starring Errol Flynn and Ann Sheridan in a story about Norwegian resistance to the Nazis. The second feature, "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," with Richard Carlson and Martha O'Driscoll, also contiuues.

At the Keith Memorial, "Hitler's Children," with Tim Holt and Bonita Granville, will continue until next Tuesday evening. Then there will be a preview of "This Land Is Mine," a new film starring Charles Laughton and Maureen O'Hara, and featuring George Sanders, Walter Slezak, Kent Smith, Una O'Connor, Philip Merivale, Thurston Hall, George Coulouris, Nancy Gates, Ivan Simpson, and John Donat. The production was directed by Jean Renoir, and the screen play written by Dudley Nichols.

### 'Ballerina' Returns

At the Fine Arts starting today the feature will be "Ballerina," returning for another engagement. A new short, added to the program for first showing in Boston, will be a half hour film of the Moscow Dance Festival.

### 'At Keith Boston

The Andrews Sisters will head the stage entertainment at the Keith Boston starting Thursday. The feature film will be "Rhythm of the Islands," with Allan Jones and Jane Frazee.

### 'At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "The Immortal Sergeant," with Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara, and Thomas Mitchell; and "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," with Basil Rathbone, and Nigel Bruce.

### At the Uptown

"The Immortal Sergeant," starring Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara, and Thomas Mitchell, will head the program at the Uptown starting Thursday. Also on the bill will be "Tarzan Triumphs," with John Weissmuller and Frances Gifford.

### 'Hello-'Frisco, Hello'

At the Washington Street Olympia and Scollay the features starting Friday will be "Hello, 'Frisco, Hello," with Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, and Lynn Bari; and "Omaha Trail," with James Craig, Dean Jagger, and Pamela Blake.

### At South Station

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station Theater will include the following: March of Time on "Inside Fascist Spain," "Ashcan Fleet" dealing with submarine warfare, "Marines in the Making," "Ski Soldiers," "A Maid Made Mad," "Ozzie Nelson and His Band," Pete Smith's "Quicker'n a Wink," three cartoons, and newsreels.

## 'United We Stand' Benefit For United Nations Group

"United We Stand," dramatizing significant events and showing the notables of many nations during the past 25 years, will be given a special showing Monday evening at 8:15 o'clock at the Exeter Street Theater. Among the unusual shots to be seen are one of Göring rubbing his hands at the conclusion of the Munich Treaty negotiations, and another of Hitler dancing a little jig over the downfall of France. Lowell Thomas is the commentator.

Mrs. J. Philip Lane is chairman of the committee in charge of the program. Music and songs will be sponsored by the United Nations Association, Girls headed by Edith Winsor, wearing costumes of boys and girls of Czechoslovakia, Greece, France, Yugoslavia and Russia, will usher. There will be music and dance by the Polonaise Society of Boston, of which Miss Klara Kaminska is president, and Alfons Jozwicki, conductor.

Officers of the Massachusetts Branch of the United Nations Association are: Manley O. Hudson, Edwin S. Webster, honorary presidents; Courtenay Crocker, president; Ruhl J. Bartlett, Gen. Charles H. Cole, Leonard W. Cronkhite, and Miss Sarah Wambaugh, vice-presidents; D. Warrent Sturgis, treasurer; Seth T. Gano, assistant treasurer; Miss Frances G. Curtis, chairman of the board; and Miss Irene Armstrong, executive director.

© Loew's, Inc.

**Jean Rogers, Richard Ney, Fay Bainter**

**In "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," due on the screen at the Paramount and Fenway Thursday.**

## Koussevitzky Awards In Composition Made

The Koussevitzky Music Foundation, founded in memory of Natalie Koussevitzky, has voted awards for symphonic compositions to be written by Igor Stravinsky, Béla Bartók and William Schuman. The foundation also made grants for chamber music compositions to two young American composers, William Bergsma, now at the Eastman School of Music, and Robert M. Palmer, an instructor at the University of Kansas. The directors of the foundation are Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Richard Burgin, Dr. Howard Hanson, Mrs. Charles E. Mitchell, and Gregor Piatigorsky.

## Today's FM Programs

**WBIB, Boston (46.7me)**

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; National Hospital Day.
6:15 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam," drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Kay Ivers; Melodeers.
7:45 p. m.—Freddy Martin's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

**W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)**

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Rising Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:30 p. m.—"Take-A-Card"; Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Soldiers With Wings.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Battle of the Quiz Kings."
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Buddy Franklin's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

## 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

**For Thursday, May 13**
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

## Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Music, Commentaries. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.58 meg., 41 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Front-Line Family. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Guatemala—11:20 p. m.—Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—"Behind the Battlefront." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m

**Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change**

## Children's Pictures At the Pops

Pictures painted by children of Cambridge are to be shown in the first balcony foyer at Symphony Hall through May 22. The Cambridge Art Center for Children was organized in 1937. Its classes were conducted at the Germanic Museum until the war. They are now held at Newtowne Court in the Federal Housing Project at Cambridge. For the most part the juvenile artists are children of defense workers.

A modern theory of art education is put into practice with this group. The children are encouraged to work according to their own devices, with a minimum of guidance. Initiative is encouraged, and making pictures proves to be a kind of game. The paintings are a kind ow by-product of play.

The younger children are the most undaunted, given to the colossal, and partially articulate. Within a few years their pictorial vocabulary widens; they hold their brushes more securely, and record episodes in the world they see and know, or perhaps in the imaginative world revealed to them through reading. The children of 8, 9, and 10 begin to indicate either deepening grasp of the medium, or a slackening. Those that are 12 or more hold on because they love to paint or draw.

The world of these young folk is the world of aircraft, bombardments, aerial pursuit; it is a world wracked by war. True, there is a clown here, a peaceful portrayal of a bridge or boat there; but in general the storm rages and the young folk perform as though they were on the spot, watching the fire and destruction.

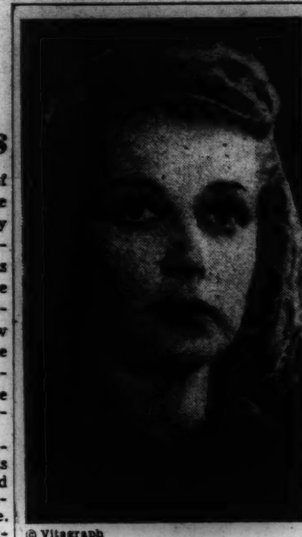
There are pictures in the exhibition that will recall Miro and Kandinsky and Marsden Hartley. Many adult painters today strive to achieve the spontaneous quality that is characteristic of children. There are pictures that have qualities of inwardness, a symbolical content that implies a good deal more than is actually said.

There is always implicit at a display of this kind the attendance of a gentle and understanding teacher who has led her young charges to the threshold of the arts. She may not have forced ideas upon them, but she has prompted their free excursion into the world of pictorial fancy. They will always remember her.

D. A.

## At the Pops Tonight

March, "Lorraine" ..... Ganne
"Patrie," Overture ..... Bizet
Dance ..... Debussy-Ravel
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
"La Valse" ..... Ravel
"Pierre et le Loup" ("Peter and the Wolf") ..... Prokofieff
Narrator: Paul Leyssac
Divertissement ..... Ibert
Entrance of the Little Fauns ..... Pierné
"Sambre et Meuse," March ..... Planquette
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler



© Vitagraph

**Ann Sheridan**

**In "Edge of Darkness," continuing for a second week at the Metropolitan.**

## Editorials Dramatized On the Air

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

"Loose Talk Costs Lives" is the introductory radiocast of WEEI's new series entitled "Elwell's Weekly," featuring dramatized editorials. Dwight Meade will appear as Jonathan Elwell, a typical New England Country Editor. To be heard at 10:30 p. m.

Where do the quiz kings get their answers? For years they have been asking the questions, and tonight they, Tom Slater, Wally Butterworth, John Reed King and Budd Hulick, will reveal their sources for the first time on "The Battle of the Quiz Kings," MBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Joan Leslie and Paul Henreid co-star in an original dramatization on Soldiers With Wings, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

A program devoted to favorite songs requested by American servicemen will be presented on Great Moments in Music, with Jean Tennyson, soprano, singing "Smoke Gets In Your Eyes," "Begin the Beguine" and "Just A Song at Twilight," the last with Jan Peerce, tenor. Mr. Peerce's solo will be "Without A Song" and Robert Weede, baritone, sings "Stout-hearted Men." George Sebastian conducts the orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

There are no new plays announced for this week in New York theaters.

**Mia Slavenska**

**In "Ballerina," returning to the screen at the Fine Arts.**

## Stage News

"Uncle Harry," with Eva Le-Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut, has passed its four hundredth performance at the Hudson Theater, New York.

The Starlight Theater is to open its tenth summer season at the Playhouse, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"Rose Marie" is starting the summer season at the Paper Mill Playhouse, Millburn, N. J., May 24.

## Entertainment Timetable

### Theaters

**Colonial**—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

**Plymouth**—"Dracula," by Bram Stoker, starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

**Copley**—"Stage Door," starring Glenda Farrell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

### Pops

**Symphony Hall**—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conducting. 8:15.

### Music

**Old Christ Church, Cambridge**—Organ recital by William Self. 8:30. (No admission charge).

**Charlotte Cushman Club, Beacon Street**—Recital by Salvatore Sullo, pianist. 8:30.

### Films in Boston

**Esquire**—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. 1:35, 5:50, 9:35. "Man Hunt," 3:35, 7:50.

**Exeter**—"The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, 2, 5:10, 8. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 3:15, 6:05, 9:15.

**Fenway**—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, Lynn Bari. 12:35, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Pamela Blake, Dean Jagger. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

**Fine Arts**—"Ballerina," Mia Slavenska. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. "A Nation Dances," 1, 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

**Kenmore**—"My Son, My Son," Brian Aherne, Madeleine Carroll. 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. "Niagara Falls," Tom Brown. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

**Keith Memorial**—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 9:40 a. m., 12:09, 2:38, 5:07, 7:36, 10:05. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 11:18 a. m., 1:47, 4:16, 6:45, 9:14.

**Metropolitan**—"My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55. "Edge of Darkness," Walter Huston, Nancy Coleman, Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.

**Majestic**—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11:43 a. m., 2:48, 6:03, 9:10. "Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 10:20 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 7:45.

**Modern**—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:50.

**Orpheum**—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:25 4:50, 7:25, 10.

**Paramount**—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, Lynn Bari. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Pamela Blake, Dean Jagger. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

**RKO-Boston**—"It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Donald O'Connor. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:10, 8:20, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

**Scollay**—"Hit Parade of 1943," 11:55 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 9:45. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:10.

**South Station Theater**—"Plan for Destruction," "Mission Accomplished," "Diving Daredevils," "On the Road to Monterrey," "Hold Your Temper," "Thunderbolt Fighters," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:30, 9:55.

**Tremont**—"Scenic North Africa," "Boating With Ted Husing," "Saboteur," "Popular Science," "A Puppetoon," "Mexico," "A Raid in a Flying Fort," color cartoon and half an hour news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

**Trans-Lux**—"Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Del Rio. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:05. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8:55.

**Tremont**—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," 11:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Joan of Paris," 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

**Uptown**—"Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. 3, 6:15, 9:30.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:50.
**Allston:** "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall. Sabu. "Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey. 1:45, 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:15, 5:30.

**BROOKLINE—Brookline Village:** "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "Beyond the Line of Duty."
**Coolidge Corner:** "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright
**Cleveland Circle:** "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:40.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 1:30, 3.
**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Fall In," William Tracy. 2, 8.
**Harvard:** "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front." 2, 8.
**University:** "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 3:10, 6:30, 10. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold, Walter Huston. 1:50, 4:50, 8:20.

**DORCHESTER—Dorchester:** "Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Prison Mutiny," E. Norris, J. Woodbury
**Codman Square:** "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 8.
**Franklin Square:** "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 8.

**EVERETT — Capitol:** "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:10, 6:45, 9:10. Also Selected Subjects and latest news.
**Park:** "China Girl," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount:** "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney. 1:45, 8.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington:** "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee. 2:15, 8.

**MALDEN—Granada:** "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon and Charles Smith. 1:55, 5:06, 8:15. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.
**Mystic** "Chetniks, the Fighting Guerrillas," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. 2:25, 8:35. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane, Rochester. 3:40, 7, 9:50.
**Orpheum:** "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:55, 8. "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 3:15, 9:20.
**Strand:** "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 3:30, 8:35. "How's About It?" Abbott and Costello. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "Happy Go Lucky," Betty Hutton, Rudy Vallee. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 1:45, 8.

**MEDFORD—Medford:** "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman.
**Fellsway:** "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. Selected Short Subjects.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Quiet, Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders.

**NEEDHAM—Paramount:** "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. Selected Short Subjects. 2, 8.

**NEWTON — Paramount:** "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 2, 8.

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett. 2, 8.
**Strand:** "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 2, 8.

**SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater:** "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. Hello Annapolis." Tom Brown. Jean Parker. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**SOMERVILLE — Central:** "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison.
**Strand:** "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. "Secret of the Underground," J. Hubbard, V. Orey.
**Capitol:** "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Calaboose," Noah Beery, Jr.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett, Don Porter. 2:08, 5:53. "Now Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 3:15, 8.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Happy Go Lucky," Dick Powell, Mary Martin. 2, 8.

**WATERTOWN—Watertown Square:** "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. "Middletown Goes to War."
**Coolidge:** "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "News and Shorts."

**WAVERLEY—Strand:** "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford.

**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse:** "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "March of Time's —Inside Fascist Spain." 2:15, and 7:45, daily, Sunday continuous from 5 p. m.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson.

**WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater:** "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Cesar Romero. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

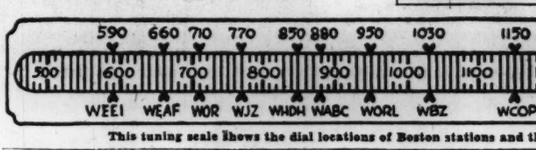
**WINCHESTER — Winchester:** "Shadow of a Doubt," T. Wright, Joseph Cotten. "At the Front in North Africa."

**WINTHROP—Winthrop and State:** "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore. 2:30, 7:50.

## Radio Timetable

**The Christian Science Monitor presents**
**Volney Hurd, International News Analyst**
**WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B**

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




**This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York**

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | David Harum | Morton Downey, songs | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | Boston Braves-St. Louis | Hawaiian Music |
| 3:15 | News comments | Parent-Teacher Forum | "Ma Perkins"; sketch. | Cardinals baseball game | Popular Music |
| 3:30 | You Know Answer? | Air Express Music | Pepper Young's Family | Boston Braves-St. Louis | "Do You Know?"; quiz |
| 3:45 | Uncle Sam Presents | Ted Malone: Book Ends. | "Right to Happiness" | Cardinals baseball game | "Do You Know?"; quiz |
| 4:00 | Your Home Front | Air Express Music | Backstage Wife: sketch. | Boston Braves-St. Louis | Bob Crosby's Orchestra |
| 4:15 | Reporter; News | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch | Cardinals baseball game | Bob Chester's Orchestra |
| 4:30 | Studio speaker | Air Express Music | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | Boston Braves-St. Louis | Larry Clinton's Orch. |
| 4:45 | Garden Almanac | Terry O'Toole, songs | "Young Widder Brown" | Cardinals baseball game | Freddy Martin's Orch. |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | Terry O'Toole, songs | "When a Girl Marries" | Sheelah Carter, news | Xavier Cugat's Orch. |
| 5:15 | Date Book; Follies | "Dick Tracy"; sketch | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:30 | Five O'Clock Follies | "Jack Armstrong" | "Just Plain Bill"; sketch | Highway Patrol; drama | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:45 | The WAAC Caravan | "Captain Midnight" | "Front Page Farrell" sk. | "Superman"; sketch | News Service |
| 6:00 | Comment; News | Sportscast; Music | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sports Stories |
| 6:15 | Hollywood; Music | Newscast | The Answer Man: quiz | Press Roundup: Sports | Light Classics: music |
| 6:30 | Walt Cassell, songs | Bing Crosby, songs | Music; Chet Gaylord | News from Abroad | Light Classics: music |
| 6:45 | News; 6:55 J. Harsch | Pete Herman's Orchestra | Lowell Thomas | Sports; Music | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "I Love a Mystery" | Victor Borge; Orchestra. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Harry James' Orch. | Anthony Bruno's Orch. | J. W. Vandercook, news | "Army-Navy E Award" | Richard Gallnger; news |
| 7:30 | "Easy Aces"; sketch | "The Lone Ranger"; | Kay Ivers; Melodeers | "Army-Navy E Award" | Tony Martin, songs |
| 7:45 | "Mr. Keen"; sketch | western drama | John Barry, comments | "California Melodies" | Your Army |
| 8:00 | Sammy Kaye's Or. | Earl Godwin, news | 'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com. | "Sizing Up the News" | Irish Music |
| 8:15 | Sammy Kaye's Or. | Lum 'n' Abner: sketch | 'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com. | "Singin' Sam"; songs | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 8:30 | Drama, with Jean | Manhattan at Midnight; | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | "Take-a-Card"; quiz with | Attuck's Chorus |
| 8:45 | Hersholt; News | Jim Ameche, narrator. | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | Wally Butterworth | Attuck's Chorus |
| 9:00 | Lionel Barrymore: | "John Freedom"; drama. | Eddie Cantor; Dinah | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Schu- |
| 9:15 | "Mayor of Town"; | "John Freedom"; drama. | Shore; guest; orchestra | News Service | mann's Fantasiestucke: |
| 9:30 | Milton Berle: vari- | Bob Chesebro's Orchestra | "Mr. District Attorney"; | "Soldiers With Wings"; | Opus 12 |
| 9:45 | ety; orch.; guests' | Orch.; "Short Mystery" | dramatic sketch; orch. | Cadet orchestra; drama | Classical Album; News |
| 10:00 | Moments in Music: | Raymond Gram Swing | Kay Kyser's College of | John B. Hughes, news | Local Sports |
| 10:15 | favorite songs | Gracie Fields, songs | Musical Knowledge | "Quiz Kings' Battle" | Local Sports |
| 10:30 | "Elwell's Weekly" | World's Most Honored | Kay Kyser's College of | Paul Schubert, news | Local Sports |
| 10:45 | News; World War II | Music | Musical Knowledge | Musical Roundup | Local Sports |
| 11:00 | Morton Gould's Or. | John Kirby's Orchestra. | News; Nocturne: sports | News Service | Victory Night Watch. |
| 11:15 | Rise Stevens | Harry Owens's Orch. | What Can I Do?: drama | Leo Reisman's Orchestra | Dolly Dawn's Orchestra. |
| 11:30 | News; News Analysis | Fishermen's Program | Music You Want | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | "Unrationed Jam" | Stars in Revue | Music You Want | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Day's End: News |

### Thursday's Programs

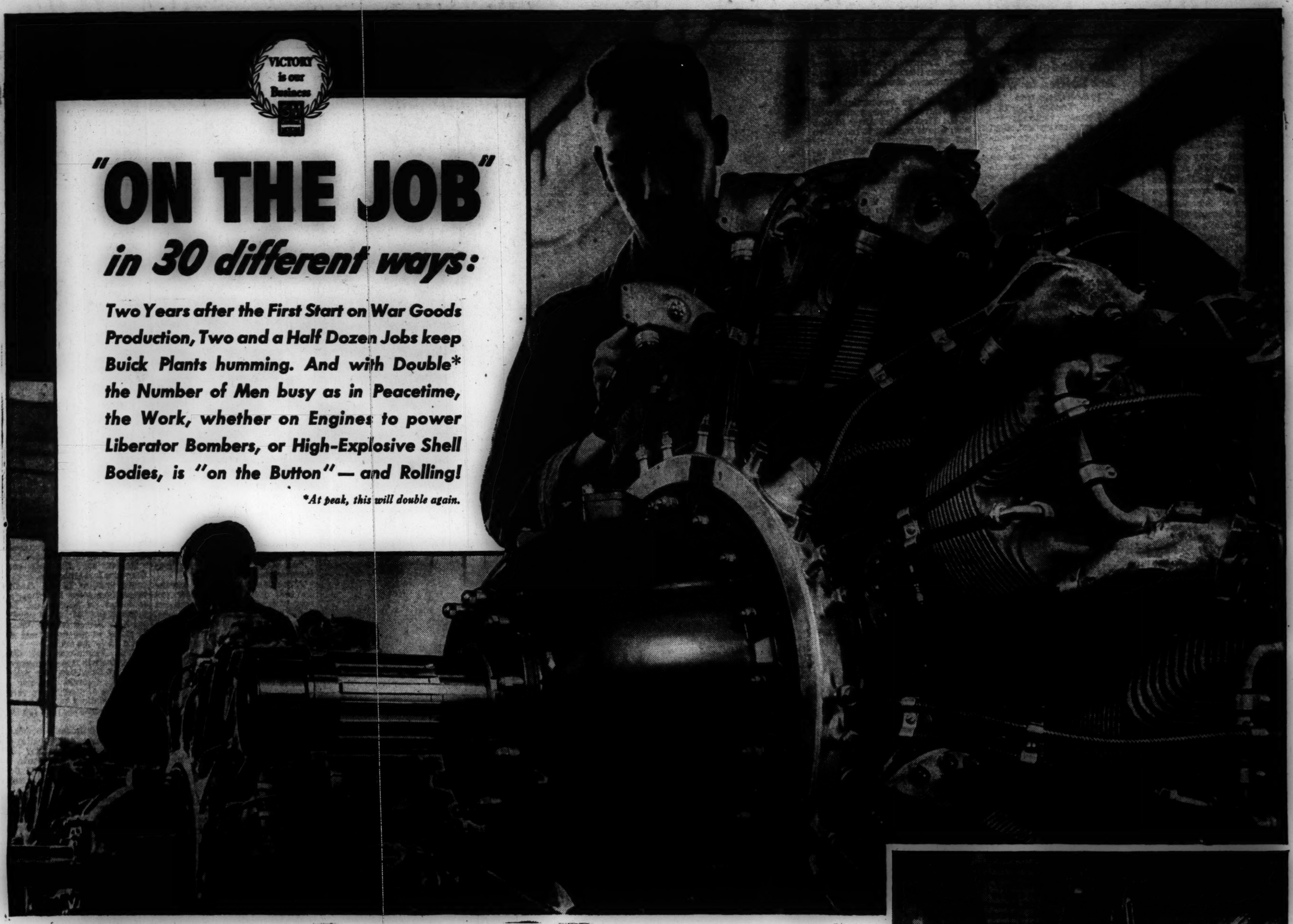
| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | Air Erpress Music | News; Musical Clock | Organ Melodies | |
| 7:15 | News; Home Town | Newscast | Dixie Parade | News commentator | News |
| 7:30 | Music; News | Musical program | News Service | Breakfast Band Box | New England Fellowship: |
| 7:45 | News; War Summ'ry | Musical program; News | Spike Jones' Orchestra | Musical Clock | Religious |
| 8:00 | News of the World | Martin Agronsky, news | Musical Toast | News Service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | "Uncle Sam"; drama | Musical Toast | "George & Dixie"; News | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore's Club | Air Express Music | News Service | Morning Moods | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 | Carl Moore; News | Newscast | Herb Lewis: Melodeers | Morning Moods | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 | Priscilla Portescue | Breakfast Club | Home Forum: talk | News; Ruth Moss | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | Musical 30's | Breakfast Club | Uncle Sam: OWI drama | Ruth, Interviews | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | Food Fair | Breakfast Club | Imogene Wolcott: food | "Bootlight Revue" | Studio speaker |
| 9:45 | Landt Trio: songs | Breakfast Club | Treasury Star Parade | Musical Roundup | Studio speaker |
| 10:00 | "Valiant Lady" | Musical Highlights | News; Military Band | News Commentator | Musical program |
| 10:15 | American Stories | Women and the War | "The O'Neills"; drama. | Organ Recital | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 | Honeymoon Hill | Fishermen's Program | "Helpmate"; drama | The Cheer-Up Gang: vo- | Shopping With Marie |
| 10:15 | Bachelor's Children | Fishermen's Program | "A Woman of America" | calist; orchestra | Mason |
| 11:00 | Mary Lee Taylor | Breakfast Music; Inter. | Road of Life:: sketch | Headlines of Tomorrow' | "Kick-Conga!" |
| 11:15 | Second Husband: sk. | Breakfast Music; Inter. | Vic and Sade: sketch | News England Cupboard | B. Moynihan; J. Kiley |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizons" | Lily Carthew Interviews | "Snow Village"; sketch. | "Yankee House Party"; | Erskine Hawkins' Orch. |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | "Poll of Hits" | "David Harum"; sketch | variety show, with orch. | News Service |
| 12:00 | Nesbitt; E. C. Hill. | Newscast | News; Hum and Strum | Boake Carter, news | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister"; sketch | Bond Wagon Quiz | Chet Gaylord, songs | "Uncle Sam"; drama | The Pepper Shaker |
| 12:30 | Helen Trent; sketch | National Farm and Home | Marjorie Mills: women's | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | Our Gal Sunday; sk. | Hour; music; speakers | program | Musical Roundup; Talk | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Washington Commentary | News; Farm talk | News Service | Counsell for Democracy |
| 1:15 | "Ma Perkins" | Edward MacHugh, hymns | "Aunt Jenny"; sketch | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:30 | Vic & Sade; sketch | Seth's Village Canteen | "Big Sister"; sketch | News; Fashion talk | Curtain Time; Ruth |
| 1:45 | "The Goldbergs" | Fishermen's Program | News Service | Cedric Foster, news | Krave, songs |
| 2:00 | Dramatic sketch | 'Good Food Buys'; Music | 'Light of the World'; sk. | News; Musical Roundup | Melody Mystery Contest. |
| 2:15 | Dramatic sketch | Mystery Chef: food facts | "Lonely Women"; sketch | "Yankee Kitchen" | Melody Mystery Contest. |
| 2:30 | "We Love & Learn" | Studio Orchestra | "The Guiding Light"; sk. | Sports program | "Uncle Sam"; drama |
| 2:45 | Pepper Young's | Studio Orchestra | Hymn Recital | Baseball Interviews | News Service |
| 3:00 | "David Harum" | Morton Downey, songs | 'Mary Marlin'; sketch. | Boston Braves-St. Louis | Hawaiian Music |
| 3:15 | News Service | Philippine Story: drama | 'Ma Perkins"; sketch. | Cardinals baseball game | Yesterday's Favorites |
| 3:30 | You Know Answer? | Air Express Music | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Boston Braves-St. Louis | "Do You Know?"; quiz |
| 3:45 | Uncle Sam Presents | Ted Malone: Book talk | "Right to Happiness" | Cardinals baseball game | "Do You Know?"; quiz |
| 4:00 | Your Home Front | Air Express Music | 'Backstage Wife'; sketch | Boston Braves-St. Louis | Sonny Denham's Orch. |
| 4:15 | Reporter; News | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch | Cardinals baseball game | Mitchell Ayres' Orchestra |
| 4:30 | Women, Home Front | Air Express Music | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Boston Braves-St. Louis | Hal McIntyre's Orch. |
| 4:45 | Bill Elliott, songs | Terry O'Toole, songs

VICTORY is our Business

# "ON THE JOB" in 30 different ways:

***Two Years after the First Start on War Goods Production, Two and a Half Dozen Jobs keep Buick Plants humming. And with Double* the Number of Men busy as in Peacetime, the Work, whether on Engines to power Liberator Bombers, or High-Explosive Shell Bodies, is "on the Button" — and Rolling!***

**At peak, this will double again.*



THEY TAKE 'EM UP! *This is a Buick-built 14-cylinder Pratt & Whitney aircraft engine destined for use in a giant four-motor Liberator bomber. These engines are now coming regularly from Buick plants.*

JUST about two years ago now, Buick took its first step toward actual production of war goods when it broke ground on its big, new aircraft engine plant in Melrose Park, Ill.

How'd you like to take a trip *today* through Buick's many factories to measure the pulse of America's production as this hard-hitting outfit reveals it?

You might start by looking over the pay roll books, where you'd find double the number of men and women listed as at Buick's peacetime peak.

You might visit the great Flint forges where tough, rugged parts get their start – parade the long aisles where shining metal is cut and trimmed and polished to make the elements that go into an aircraft engine.

You might stand by the Melrose shipping platform and count for yourself the finished Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines that roll out each day from Buick.

You'd thrill to big presses that formerly stamped out car fenders, now busy making shell cases from steel instead of the critical brass once used exclusively.

There's a section where men toil with endless patience turning out traversing and elevating mechanisms for AA-guns that are so precise in fit and workmanship there is not the slightest "play" in any part.

There's a big plant, once used for shipping 300,000-plus Buick cars each year, that hums now with massive machines producing husky final drive units for tanks.

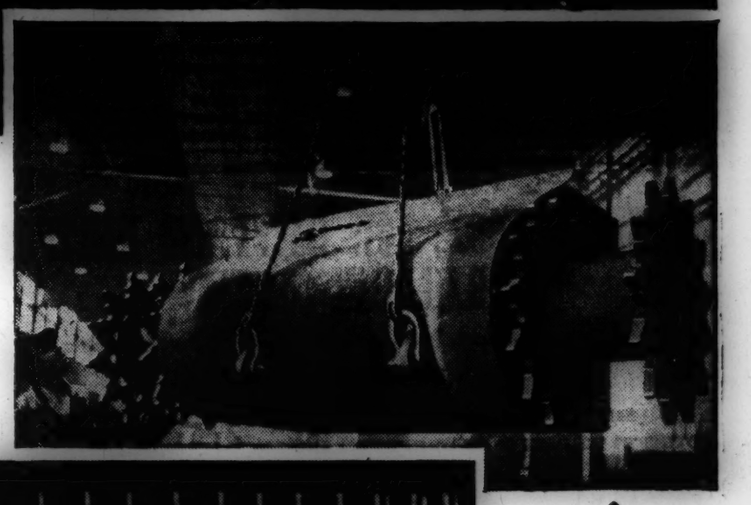
A brand-new aluminum foundry, most modern known, produces cylinder heads both for Buick and for others; there are automatic machines, converted from car production, that turn out high-explosive shell bodies quite literally by the million.

And right on the factory grounds there is even a complete and modern school which regularly graduates fresh classes of aircraft mechanics to keep battle aircraft flying at the front.

All told, there are thirty different jobs in work this moment at Buick. And all told there is only one job that urges, directs and inspires this whole pulsing, productive team.

That's the job of winning. Of doing all we on the home front can to back up – and live up to – the boys who do the fighting.

The word at Buick is "Victory is Our Business" – and there's no other job that matters – or will till Victory's won.



THEY'VE GOT PULL! *Enough pull, in fact, to drag a 30-ton American tank out of the heaviest going. Buick builds these final drive units, which have to be both tough and exact, both rugged and precise.*

STEEL, NOT BRASS, *is the material used in these Buick-made shell cases. This conserves large quantities of precious brass for other vital uses.*

WHEN AUTOMATIC CANNONS SPIT, *shell bodies by the million are needed. Buick is delivering millions—each one capable of a high-explosive sock as it hits.*

**BUICK** DIVISION OF **GENERAL MOTORS**

# All Axis Troops Caught in African Trap—Allies Take 100,000 Prisoners

*Continued from Page 1*

raids on the Sicilian ports of Catania and Marsala and have pounded Pantelleria in the Mediterranean narrows.

**Russia:** A sudden upsurge of fighting is reported on the Leningrad front and the Red Army announces it has made further slight gains in the siege of Novorossisk. A German report that the Russians are bringing up strong reinforcements to the central front west of Moscow may be another of Berlin's absurdly ineffectual "fishing expeditions." But it also may presage an early Soviet drive in this region. As the Russian Government newspaper Izvestia says, "The war with Hitlerite Germany has entered its decisive phase."

**China:** Chungking dispatches say the potential danger to Changsha, Capital of the rice-producing Province of Hunan, has become more serious as the result of Japanese gains on the southern shore of Lake Tungting, only 50 miles away.

**Southwest Pacific:** Heavier fighting in New Guinea suggests a possible renewal of the Allied drive against the Japanese supply port of Salamaua.

Meanwhile, both Berlin and Rome are speaking openly of an impending Allied invasion of Italy. "The Battle of Germany is about to begin," one German-controlled radio station has declared frankly. And, according to another German report, Hitler suddenly has moved his field headquarters from the East to the West.

### Hitler Headquarters Are Shifted to West

*By the Associated Press*

London, May 12

A German radiocast recorded by Reuters last night said Adolf Hitler, whose headquarters had been long described as on the Eastern Front, now is at an unspecified point in the West. There was no immediate elaboration.

One of the most significant bits of news to transpire today is a statement by an American staff officer in Tunisia which largely attributes the quick Axis collapse there to the failure of German transportation. The tremendous advantage of the Allies in the air simply made it impossible for the Germans to get men and matériel to the spots where they were needed, when they were needed. It will be the same during the invasion of Europe. Systematic Anglo-American and Russian attacks on the vaunted enemy "inner lines of communication" already have reduced the efficiency of German transport by an estimated 35 per cent. What will it be like when Allied airmen are able to operate from fields on the European mainland?

## North Africa:

### British Closing In On Last Nazi Pockets

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said isolated enemy forces on Cap Bon were continuing to surrender freely, and that British armor was attacking from all sides the last remaining pocket of Tunisian resistance southwest of the peninsula.

The decision to call off Allied air bombing on Cap Bon because of the danger to friendly troops, was made on May 11.

Germans and Italians southwest of the peninsula were hemmed in a circular area only about 15 miles across, and this was being given severe punishment by the air forces as well as by the troops, but the Allied communiqué said "the lack of suitable targets indicated the approaching end of the air battle over Tunisia."

While many Germans still were at large on Cap Bon's inland mountains, they were mostly service personnel not much interested in fighting.

The total of prisoners was estimated to have passed the 100,000 mark. The completed count in the area of the United States Second Army Corps showed the Americans, French Free Corps, and Moroccan Goumiers had taken 37,996 prisoners, of whom 33,498 were Germans.

"The Italian communiqué said Gen. Giovanni Messe, commander of the First Italian Army in Cap Bon, who is reported to have been left as commander of all Axis forces in Tunisia as well, had rejected a demand for surrender by Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard Freyberg, New Zealand commander.

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen said that Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim probably would "go to prison with his soldiers" and that presumably there would be no attempt to remove him from Tunisia where he has been commanding Axis troops.

### Von Arnim Believed Still in Africa

The correspondent's dispatch indicated that so far as his knowledge went General von Arnim still was in Tunisia, although there have been some reports he had left.

Germans and Italians were offering considerable resistance in the mountains west of Bou Ficha and north of Enfidaville.

They had been wedged off from Cap Bon by British armor driving south from Tunis which had reached Bou Ficha on the coastal road, 11 miles southwest of Hammamet on the peninsula and 15 miles north of Enfidaville.

This circle was being hammered on the north as well by British troops at Ste. Marie du Zit, 12 miles northwest of Bou Ficha; on the west by Oran, Algiers, and Moroccan divisions of Gen. Henri Giraud's French North African Army in the region east of Zaghouan, and on the south by a British Eighth Army and French force north of Enfidaville.

The British First Army column, in reaching Bou Ficha from the north, was within five miles of a junction along the coast with the British Eighth Army coming up from the south.

In Cairo it was announced that American heavy bombers, escorted by RAF fighters, had made a highly successful attack May 11 on the harbor of Catania, Sicily, blowing up an ammunition ship, setting a tanker afire, and scoring hits on other shipping.

Damage also was done to docks and harbor installations, it was said. One mole, where three ships were tied up, was reported demolished.

### Sicily Is Target Of Heavy Raids

A short time earlier General Eisenhower's Headquarters had announced that nearly 200 Allied bombers escorted by more than 100 fighters had smashed at the port of Marsala, Sicily, in another tremendous bombing raid.

The attack followed heavy blows on airfields in Western Sicily May 10 and the largest daylight raid of the campaign May 9 when nearly 400 planes pounded Palermo, Sicly.

Flying Fortresses, B-25 Mitchells and B-26 Marauders of the Northwest African Air Force participated in the raid, escorted by P-38 Lightnings.

Smoke from fires started in the raid swirled so high it could still be seen by returning pilots when they were over the African coast.

P-40 Warhawks, meanwhile, made the sixth raid in four days on Pantelleria Harbor on Pantelleria Island, scoring several hits on ships.

The collapse of German transportation was listed by a United States staff officer in Northern Tunisia as among the chief factors speeding the capitulation of all Nazi troops in the U. S. Second Army Corps Area.

Also hastening their decision to give up, he said, was the knowledge the Americans had another full division on the way to the battlefront where the Germans already were outnumbered and outgunned.

The rapidity with which the Germans were overrun prevented them from carrying out the sabotage they have committed since on a large scale east of Tunis before yielding to the British.

Much of the huge military booty is in the form of trucks, 88-millimeter guns, tanks, and small arms which will be given to the French who are suffering from lack of equipment.

Discussing Nazi transportation difficulties, the staff officer said they were troubled in the last stages by an acute shortage of gasoline and that finally their distribution and supply system broke down completely.

"In one supply dump we found 1,000,000 food rations yet some front-line German fighters had had nothing to eat for two days when they surrendered," he said. "Other units had to give up because they were completely out of ammunition, although depot supplies were not exhausted. They just couldn't get what they had to the right spot at the time when it was needed most.

"When the big attack came off they obligingly let us go through their infantry without opposition. But instead of trying to smash on forward against their antitank guns, as they hoped we would, we just swung our tanks around and bagged their infantry in one big pocket and cut them to pieces. Then we worked them over some more with our artillery and the next thing there was a line of German generals knocking at our door ready to surrender."

Associated Press

**American Soldiers Land in India**

"Yank" troops on arrival at an undisclosed Indian base. They may see action in the China, Burma, or India theaters of war. Thus there seem to be no limits to the frontiers of this global war.

### Colonel Roosevelt Awarded Air Medal

*By the Associated Press*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, May 12

Col. Elliott Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, has been awarded the Air Medal for "meritorious achievement while participating in five operational sorties against the enemy."

Colonel Roosevelt was in charge of photographic reconnaissance in the Northwest African theater. He served as photographer and navigator on reconnaissance missions.

The United States 8th Air Force announced that Colonel Roosevelt is now in England. He went to England last fall from the United States, then came on to North Africa.

## Russia:

### Activity Renewed On Leningrad Front

More than 1,000 German troops have been killed on the Leningrad front in the past 24 hours, Russian dispatches said, as the entire battle line surged with new activity from the northern sector to the continuing struggle around Novorossisk, on the Black Sea.

The action before Leningrad, whose 515-day siege was broken in mid-January, appeared to be only a scouting operation in force, intended to establish a new German sector line and not the beginning of an out-and-out offensive. German attempts failed after two attacks.

Russian guns opened up after the assaults and have pounded and damaged the German positions since, it was said.

The Red Army generally held the initiative everywhere along the line, and the government newspaper Izvestia said editorially "the war with Hitlerite Germany has entered its decisive phase."

The battle for Novorossisk apparently had resolved itself into a Russian attempt to pulverize the German positions with air attacks, sustained artillery fire, and infantry sorties.

The midnight Russian communiqué said 56 enemy planes were destroyed in the area May 11 against a loss of 11 Soviet planes.

In the lower Kuban Valley, apparently northwest of Novorossisk, a German fortified key position was reported captured and a company of German troops killed.

The German-controlled Vichy Radio said the Red Army has been bringing up large troop and supply reserves, and forecast that the main fighting would shift from the Kuban to the central front west of Moscow.

## South Pacific:

### U. S. Planes Attack Bases in Solomons

The Navy reported that American planes of the South Pacific Command had attacked Japanese positions in the central and northwestern Solomons May 11, starting fires at the Kahili air base and setting a seaplane aflame at Rekata Bay.

The communiqué said: "During the early morning of May 11 a group of Army Flying Fortress heavy bombers bombed Japanese installations at Kahili on Bougainville Island and at Shortland Island. Fires were started at Kahili, but results of the attack on Shortland Island were not observed.

"Later in the morning, a force of Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers, escorted by Wildcat and Corsair fighters, attacked Japanese positions at Rekata Bay, on Santa Isabel Island. Two barges and one seaplane were strafed and the seaplane was set on fire.

"All U. S. planes returned from these operational attacks."

Allied Headquarters in Australia said jungle trails now are astir with clashes of Japanese and Allied patrols below Salamaua, New Guinea, a possible prelude to renewal of the land fighting which subsided in January after the Allies conquered Buna.

Salamaua, on a one-mile isthmus extending into the Huon Gulf, is the first Japanese base of importance on the New Guinea northeast coast above Buna, 150 miles distant. To the south of the town is a good airdrome, once the starting point for the air ferry-service over the mountains to New Guinea's gold fields.

A communiqué from Allied headquarters reported "intensified clashes are occurring between small advanced ground elements in the Greens Hill area" of Mubo, which is only 12 miles south of Salamaua. A spokesman elaborated, saying that on May 11 an Australian detachment was surrounded for a time but broke through the Japanese ring.

An Allied threat to Salamaua has been growing since the Japanese were defeated decisively at Wau, 35 miles southwest, on Feb. 11 and two days later started a retreat toward Mubo. On April 27 it was disclosed that Allied troops, mostly Australians, who went over the Jungle track from Wau were looking down from ridgetops upon Mubo and its airfield. Then, on May 7, it was announced the Allies had seized the village of Bobdubi, only five miles southwest of Salamaua, threatening to cut the enemy's supply lines to Mubo.

## China:

### Japanese Threat To Changsha Grows

The potential threat to Changsha, Capital of Hunan Province, became graver as the Japanese invaders established a foothold on the southern shore of 2,000-square-mile Lake Tungting.

The foothold, according to Chinese dispatches, was gained after successive enemy attempts to land troops had failed.

The Chinese are strengthening their positions south of the lake in an attempt to check further enemy penetration, and say their lines now are "stabilized." The Chinese also are holding firm west of the lake, where the Japanese apparently intended to obstruct any possible dispatch of Chinese re-enforcements to the Changsha area.

Meanwhile, mobile Chinese columns operating from the northern shore of the lake lashed out against Japanese forces from the north trying to squeeze out all opposition between the Yangtze River and the lake.

## Tibet:

### Passage of Supplies For China Permitted

The Tibetan Government, departing from its traditional closed-door policy after months of negotiation, has agreed to permit the transportation of nonmilitary supplies from India to China via Tibet, it was announced in New Delhi.

Supplies will be carried by pack animals over long arduous routes at an average altitude of 12,000 feet. The volume of material transported, therefore, necessarily will be small.

Tibetan contractors will take the goods at the India border and carry them as far as the China frontier.

A press note said the Tibetan Government had agreed to accept full responsibility while the supplies pass through Tibet.

## In Burma:

### U. S. Bombers Set Oil Plant Afire

American heavy bombers dropped 30 tons of bombs May 11 on an oil refinery at Syrian, southeast of Rangoon, in an intensification of the Allied campaign to deprive the Japanese of Burma's natural resources, it was disclosed in New Delhi.

The refinery, which was put out of order by the British when they evacuated Rangoon, recently was restored to operation by the Japanese. A communiqué of the United States 10th Air Force said the raid on the plant started large fires from which smoke rose several thousand feet.

## In the Air:

### Nazi Air Raiders Hit British Town

Two persons were killed and others were reported trapped in the wreckage of buildings when German Focke-Wulf fighter bombers skimmed in low from the sea to attack an East Anglian British coastal town in a daylight raid.

Three dwellings were flattened by one bomb which landed in a park and bounced 150 yards across a street before exploding.

Two places on the East Anglian coast were bombed by a small number of German raiders, but no casualties or damage were reported.

## Martinique:

### British Troops Move to Dominica

Transfer of a detachment of troops to the British island of Dominica was connected by Reuters with the troubled political situation on the adjacent French colony of Martinique, but official sources in the British West Indies declined comment.

The British news agency, however, gave an "official statement" as the source of its information.

Reuters said the units sent to Dominica had embarked from Barbados another British Caribbean possessions some 90 miles to the southeast of Martinique. Martinique is flanked to the north and south by British islands, Dominica 35 miles to the north and Santa Lucia 25 to the south.

Both Martinique and Guadeloupe, another large French colony north of Dominica, are ruled by Admiral Georges Robert, with whom the United States recently severed relations because of his refusal to co-operate with the United Nations.

From Martinique, which has lacked proper food supplies since last November when the United States suspended shipments, residents have been reported fleeing for weeks, both to Dominica and Santa Lucia.

In London, British sources declined comment on the troop movement, but were understood to regard it as a garrisoning move without particular significance. In Washington, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy said there was nothing new in connection with Martinique.

## Rommel Quit Africa March 11

LONDON, May 12 (AP)— A special statement from Hitler's headquarters last night disassociated General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's name from the final crushing defeat of his once-proud Afrika Korps.

A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said the Marshal returned to Germany from Tunisia on March 11—before the Eighth Army had cracked the Mareth Line—because of illness and that "the Führer will give him a new task as soon as his health is completely restored."

The statement, dealing with "the activity of Marshal Rommel in the course of the North African operations," was transmitted by DNB for use within Germany and was regarded as a High Command move to guard the reputation of the most-publicized Nazi general.

Not only was Marshal Rommel safely back in Germany when the Allied armies overwhelmed Tunis and Bizerte, but he was there, too, when the British Eighth Army first broke through the El Alamein positions last October and set off on its historic chase across the top of Africa, the statement said, adding:

"His long sojourn in Africa had so severely impaired his health that medical treatment, which until then had been postponed time and again, could no longer be put off."

But with first news of the British attack, Marshal Rommel rushed back to Africa for a temporary stay which "was prolonged" by the American landings, the statement continued.

Marshal Rommel's health "kept deteriorating" and Hitler ordered him to return for treatment, the account said, adding that the Führer then decorated him with "the oak leaves with swords and diamonds to the Knight Cross of the Iron Cross" in recognition of "his unique services."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April 28, 1943

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Pursuant to authority of the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut under Court Order No. 694, and subject to the terms, conditions and reservations contained in that Order, funds will be available on and after MAY 8, 1943, for the payment of interest for the periods and upon the issues shown below, to holders of record APRIL 28, 1943:

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# Balkan Policy Shift Looms After Invasion of Europe

By E. Berg Holt
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, May 12 — Reports from Istanbul, Turkey, of a "profound upheaval" having already occurred among the Axis satellites as a result of the Tunisian debacle are believed here to be premature and probably somewhat exaggerated. Nevertheless, most observers are convinced that the tendency to try to take out a new insurance policy which has been observable for some time in that part of the world will be accentuated greatly by the overwhelming and utter defeat of the German and Italian African armies.

The recent series of visits by satellite leaders to Hitler and Mussolini now is thought to have been concerned not only with defense of the Mediterranean coastline against invasion, but also with the increasing vocal activity among satellite opposition parties, particularly in Bulgaria and Hungary.

In Bulgaria's case, King Boris' visit was followed by the shooting of one of the foremost Axis sympathizers, which, in turn, was followed by the whole population of Sofia being confined to its houses while the police carried out mass arrests.

**Situation in Hungary**

In Hungary, Parliament was prorogued immediately following Regent Admiral Horthy's interview with Hitler. The real reason, it is believed here, was not Hungary's reluctance to send troops to the Eastern Front, as some reports have asserted, rather that Hitler accused the Hungarian Government of allowing too much latitude to the Social Democrats, who always have opposed Germany and who used to advocate friendly relations with Czechoslovakia. Recently they have been gaining fresh adherents.

These events both in Bulgaria and Hungary preceded the capture of Tunis and Bizerte.

While the news percolating from Rumania is less spectacular than in the other two satellite states, there is reason to believe that Mikhail Antonescu, Acting Premier, came to the conclusion after El Alamein and Stalingrad that Hitler could not win and has been relegated to the background in consequence.

Also preceding the fall of Tunis was the Axis change of policy in the puppet State of Croatia, where the Ustachi leader, Dr. Ante Pavelitch is in disgrace—obviously not because he is a gangster, but because he has failed to gain support of a majority of the Croats, whom the Axis suddenly has conceived an unusual and suspicious desire to placate.

The deduction that this desire is the outcome of the worsening military prospects rather than of moral regenerations is inescapable.

It would be unsafe to try to predict what the ultimate effect of the latest events in North Africa will have on such a situation or how soon. It is doubted here, however, either that the full extent of the disaster which has befallen the Axis forces in North Africa has been appreciated yet in the Balkans or that anything spectacular will happen as soon as the German and Italian Radios give up their vain attempt to explain away the defeat.

It is recalled in this connection that nothing spectacular followed the Stalingrad debacle, which had direct instead of indirect significance for the Balkan countries. Rumanians were decimated by it and Hungarians lost two thirds of their Eastern Army in the Voronezh fighting about the same time.

**Leaders' Overthrow Unlikely**

Present Balkan and Central European leaders are held to be too compromised to be able to make a volte face and still too firmly entrenched to be overthrown.

In certain cases, they are believed to be keeping alternative leaders handy with a view voluntarily to relinquishing the reins of government to them when it is 100 per cent certain not merely that the Germans can't win but that the United Nations are going to win.

It is not expected this supreme moment will come while Anglo-American forces still are outside the Continent of Europe and while the position on the Russian Front remains deadlocked.

But when it does come, speed with which the satellites will try to climb on the United Nations bandwagon is expected to be phenomenal.

## Chile War Backing Of Allies Commended

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 12 (AP) —Lieut. Gen. George Brett, head of the Caribbean Defense Command, told reporters here that Chile's "sound, stable government has given the "most excellent co-operation in the United Nations' war effort."

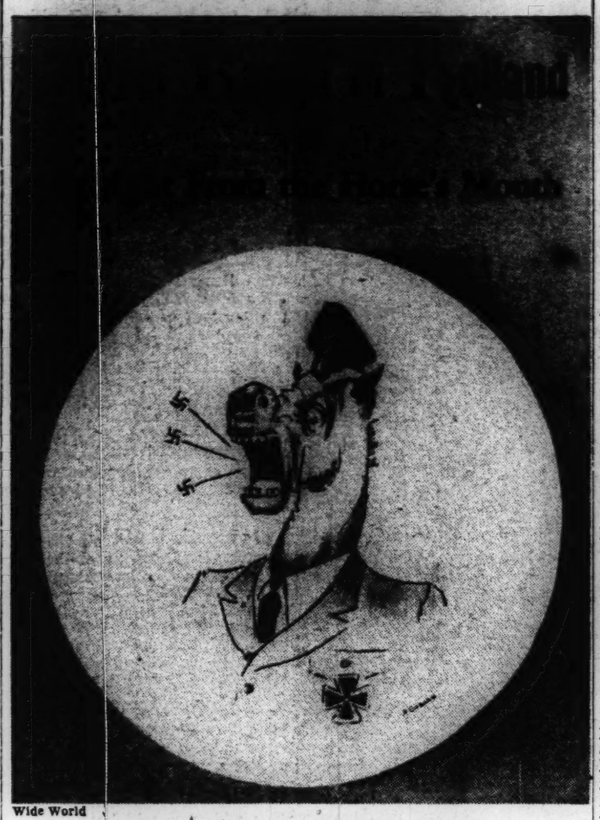
General Brett and other United States Army officers arrived here by plane as guests of Gen. Jorge Escudero, Chief of the Chilean Army, who recently visited the United States.

The American General said the Tunisian victory was "greatly important to South America because it pushes Germany that much farther away from the continent."

"My prime interest is defending the Panama Canal, which is important not only to the United States but to all of Central and South America," General Brett said.

General Brett called on President Rios and Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez yesterday afternoon and was the guest at a reception at the United States Embassy last night.

## As Holland Sees Nazis



Wide World

**Unconquered People Scoff at Invader**

**Reproduction of the front cover of the booklet entitled "Mein Kampf in Holland," or "Straight from the Horse's Mouth," distributed by the Netherlands Information Bureau, in which the Nazis' own comments show that Hitler has completely failed to conquer the Dutch people.**

## Dutch Give Nazis Horse-Laugh In Their Own Gloomy Words

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

An improvement on Hitler's "Mein Kampf" has been issued by the Dutch. It is called "Mein Kampf in Holland."

The subtitle of the booklet, "Straight From the Horse's Mouth," is more than a quip, since the publication consists entirely of quotations from Nazi sources. What they say indicates the far from peaceful existence of the German administrators in the Netherlands.

The Netherlands Information Bureau says in the preface: "This booklet is . . . an admission of importance. After three years of describing the resistance of the Dutch to Nazi tyranny, we have run out of adjectives.

**Out of Adjectives**

"Dauntless and indomitable, gallant, brave and defiant, these and a thousand other words truthfully used a thousand times have lost their meaning and flavor . . .

"How then to . . . tell the story of our nation in words whose value has not been debased by weary repetition nor inflated by complacent boasting? . . .

"Let those be our spokesmen who have least interest in flattering us. . . .

"We present: THE ENEMY!"

The booklet contains 32 pages of quotations, including reproduction of pictures of Hitler portraying him as a man of peace, shaking hands with children, petting dogs and chatting with women "as much at ease with the elegant artists and ladies of Berlin society as he is with peasant and working men."

Quoting from the German newspaper Das Reich, on Oct. 6, 1940, the booklet reprints this: "The stubborn, slow Dutchmen still refuse to face reality. The widespread stubbornness of the Dutch sticks till this day to the saying: 'The Germans have invaded our country but have not conquered it.'"

Anton Mussert, leader of the Dutch National Socialists, in a public speech declared: "The chasm between the Dutch people and ourselves has never yet been so profound."

**Failure Admitted**

The Nazi-controlled Radio Hilversum, on May 13, 1941: "I am sorry to inform you that I am a little disappointed in the Dutch attitude and atmosphere as it exists here today. You all know too well that you are inclined to refuse to see the truth when it could be interpreted in favor of Germany. . . ."

From the pro-Nazi Volk en Vaderland, May 29, 1942: "Is it something to be ashamed of that after ten years of lack of appreciation we sometimes lose heart?"

From the pro-Nazi De Misthoorn, April, 1942: "The non-co-operative attitude of the clergy becomes increasingly more open . . . they seem to be competing in their efforts at veiled incitement against those now ruling the country."

From Volk en Vaderland, Sept. 19, 1941: "Unless there is an end to the practice of publishing a whole page of pictures of dogs on the main news pages when Hitler meets Mussolini or Horthy, or when the German Army has made sensational advances on the eastern front, severe action will be taken."

## Pro-Allied Consul Ousted by Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) —The Foreign Ministry announced May 10 that Ramon Muniz Lavalle, former Argentine consular officer in Tokyo, had been discharged from the diplomatic service because of speeches in the United States regarding his experiences in Japan.

Señor Muniz Lavalle said in New York April 18 that he had resigned from foreign service in protest against Argentina's neutrality, and declared "the Argentine has been the eyes and ears of the Japanese Government in the Western Hemisphere."

A Foreign Office spokesman said Señor Muniz Lavalle was considered to have exceeded the limitations placed upon public statements by diplomatic officers. He added that his resignation had not been received.

# Nazis Give Up Trying to Appease Netherlanders

By Pieter V. Anen
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Nazi policy toward the Netherlands has undergone a marked change during the last months owing to Germany's need for more and more soldiers and more and more workers.

Any pretense of wanting the Netherlands to share in the blessings of the "New Order" has been dropped. No longer are the Dutch referred to as "our racial cousins." In latest Nazi plans Holland figures as nothing but a place where some loot is still to be found, and Berlin acknowledges no reason why to treat the Dutch differently from the Belgians or Poles or Greeks.

By the end of last March, the Reich Office for Foreign Organization informed Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Nazi High Commissioner in the Netherlands, to omit all further references to earlier statements declaring the existence of an "affinity of blood" between the Dutch and the peoples of western Europe—meaning: the Germans.

But the Germans have realized that they have not enough time for appeasement. They need quick results. They need workers at once. They need soldiers, or at least auxiliary detachments which would set free German combatants now tied up with noncombatant tasks.

**Dutch Patriots Watched**

Moreover, they face the grave problem of how to safeguard themselves against attacks from the Dutch patriots in case of an Allied invasion. All this has to be done in a hurry. There is no time left to mold practical necessities in accordance with race theories, and vice versa. Consequently, race theories and other high-sounding phrases have been sacrificed.

Last Jan. 9 the occupation authorities published a decree of unparalleled severity intended to stamp out all anti-Nazi activity. Every form of sabotage was to bring the capital penalty. Simultaneous changes in the Dutch Criminal Law Code facilitated the imposing of police martial law "to suppress any serious threat to public order or safety." On Feb. 22 labor conscription was introduced and the Netherlanders were told that refusal to co-operate with the German war effort would be considered sabotage and punished by death.

Subsequent decrees dealt with the labor service of students and prohibited the employment of men between the ages of 15 and 50 in banks, insurance companies, import and export houses, and fashion houses.

**Businesses Closed**

A series of businesses not directly contributing to the German war effort were ordered closed. They included fashionable restaurants, automobile, arts and craft, and chinaware showrooms, advertising agencies, trade in furs, musical instruments, radios, and typewriters.

Hand in hand with the tightening of the noose around the Dutch and with the purposeful creation of unemployment went the defense preparations along the Dutch coast and the main roads leading inland.

Wide areas were evacuated from the civilian population, their houses and barns either demolished or transformed into strong points. Vrij Nederland, one of the Dutch underground papers, revealed that the Nazis used the evacuations for looting on a grand scale. "Houses chosen for clearing," the paper stated, "must be left with fixtures, curtains and floor covering intact, the fixtures including stoves, lamps, bathtubs, etc. Immediately after the evacuees have left their houses, German lorries arrive, load up the fixtures and carry the loot to Germany. Thus hundred of thousands of our compatriots are being robbed under the cloak of war necessity and coastal defense."

**Colonization 'Fraud'**

The Germans are double-crossing the Dutch in many other ways. The whole East colonization project is but one big fraud. In theory Dutch farmers go on their own free will to the Ukraine or White Russia, where they are given some 25,000 acres of farm land each and installed as masters over the native population.

Actually, however, Dutch settlers in Russia are neither volunteers nor masters. They are deportees who were arrested under flimsy pretexts and sent abroad. They are working on German estates as farmhands and are forced to cultivate land which subsequently will be distributed among German soldiers.

Unable to curb the "black market" activities in the Netherlands, the Nazis decided to profit from them. A Dutch underground paper recently published a letter from Beichmarshal Hermann Göring to Lieut.-Colonel Veltjens in which Göring called himself "supercontroller of black marketing" and instructed the Dutch Nazi officer to exploit the "black markets" for the "benefit of the German Reich."

The underground paper urged its readers to refrain from buying or selling on the "black market" as far as possible, but it is doubtful whether this advice will be followed in view of the severe shortage in foodstuffs and most other commodities.

A pound of butter sells on the "black market" for $6.10, a pound of margarine for $7, a loaf of bread for $1.05. Diapers cost $1 each, a small cake of soap $1.50, a spool of knitting wool $6, a pair of shoes $21, and bicycle tires $150.

The cheapest kind of woman's dress sells on the open market for $54, and a slightly better one for $170. To buy them the customer needs a special permission and a considerable number of coupons. Newspapers carry advertisements offering $130 for broken-down sewing machines, regardless of their make, and up to $1,000 for motorcycles.

These prices are, however, not only the result of the lack of supply, but also unmistakable symptoms of inflation. The circulation of Dutch bank bills is today 2½ times as high as in May, 1940. In the same period the gold coverage of the currency fell from 102 per cent to 31 per cent, while the amount of German bills and mark notes held by the Netherlands Bank rose from 2 per cent of the assets in May, 1940, to 61 per cent in December, 1942. Under these circumstances the Dutch people's mistrust against their guilder bills is understandable.

The Nazis took various steps to keep prices under control. They doubled the tax rates, froze the stock exchange quotations and established no less than three different offices for price control.

These offices dealt with 93,000 cases of price violation during 1942. They imposed fines totalling $6,440,000, closed 326 concerns, and took the licenses away from 315 persons. Yet, basically, the Nazis don't care whether Dutch currency is worth anything or nothing. The only issue in which they are interested is the relation between guilder and mark, and this relation is being fixed by them arbitrarily.

But even if they were concerned about the value of the guilder, they would be unable to stabilize it, since under their administration the State's expenditure has risen from $820,000,000 to $2,035,000,000 and keeps on rising.

## Dutch Patriots Executed

By the Associated Press

London, May 12

**Aneta, Netherlands news agency, said today that German authorities had executed 12 more Dutch patriots, bringing to 38 the total number of executions in the first two days of the martial law imposed by the occupation authorities.**

**Aneta also announced that two agricultural workers, Broer de Witt and Harm Bakker, were sentenced May 1 by a special police tribunal and executed the same day on charges of fomenting a strike.**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Panther Valley has the War at heart

And is Working Hard to Help Win It

You may not know Panther Valley. It is the picturesque valley in the Western Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania where the anthracite mines of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company are located. It is also the home of some fifty thousand upstanding, loyal American citizens whose main livelihood comes directly or indirectly from the produce of these mines.

The people of Panther Valley are very much in the war. More than five hundred young men from the Coal Company's rolls alone are in the armed forces. They have fought with the Marines on Guadalcanal and with the troops in Tunisia. They have struggled with the submarine menace in the Atlantic.

At home the people of Panther Valley have generously supported the Red Cross and the War Bond campaigns. They have co-operated in civilian defense. And, what is extremely important to the war effort, they have redoubled their efforts to meet the fuel emergency by producing more coal.

In the last few months, the anthracite mines of Panther Valley have been producing at a rate of 60 percent greater than before the war. The increase this year over last for the first four months has been 480,000 tons. This has meant working more days per month, working harder every day. It has been done cheerfully because the miners of Panther Valley know their coal is needed for war uses.

Anthracite they turn out is used by plants making tanks and artillery and magnesium metal for airplanes, by shipyards and in the manufacture of explosives. It has furnished heat and power for naval training stations, army cantonments and Coast Guard Shelters. War workers by the million have depended upon it to warm their homes and cook their food.

• •

The Anthracite mined in Panther Valley is "Old Company's Lehigh" and is known by the trade mark shown below. It is an exceptionally hard, clean anthracite, unequalled as a household fuel. Authorized dealers distribute it through the Middle Atlantic states, New England and in Canada.

The Lehigh Navigation Coal Company, which operates the Panther Valley mines and markets coal, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of this Company. It is one of a closely-integrated system of enterprises, including mines, railroads, manufacturing, distribution and water supply which are conducted under this one centralized direction.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH

# N. H. '44 Election Prospects Scanned

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., May 12—Even though New Hampshire will not hold its next State election until the fall of 1944, political observers are already occupied with the game of naming potential candidates. It was a wise observer who said that in New Hampshire they take their politics seriously.

The most common opinion is that Gov. Robert O. Blood has decided that Senator Charles W. Tobey stands a good chance of re-election. So it is expected that Governor Blood will seek to be New Hampshire's first three-terms-in-a-row Governor. John Winant was a three-term Governor but did not serve consecutive terms.

Speaker of the House Sherman Adams is frequently mentioned as a Republican gubernatorial candidate as well as Robert Upton of Concord, long prominent in Republican affairs. Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, may run for the Republican Senatorial nomination against Senator Tobey who is expected to seek another term. There is practically no talk about likely Democratic candidates.

**The Week in New Hampshire**

### Mica Production

Rapid developments in New Hampshire's mica situation are disclosed by State Industrial Agent Edward Ellingwood. Mica, according to Mr. Ellingwood, is still the nation's Number 1 strategic mineral. Although the original production goal for mica has not been reached, this figure now has been doubled by the War Production Board. An announcement is expected to be made soon on the seriousness of the need for mica, according to Mr. Ellingwood.

A federal subsidized corporation is working in New Hampshire with developers of mica properties and new deposits are being opened up as fast as possible. Geologists and field research workers are being provided to aid the mica mining movement. And a United States Mica Mining Association is being formed to advance modern mining methods and thereby speed up production.

### Black Markets

A formula for controlling the black market by substitution of a single price ceiling at the consumer level has been forwarded to OPA head Prentiss N. Brown by State Bureau of Markets Director Walter A. Felker. The New Hampshire official says that the price ceiling system now prevailing is so complicated that violations are bound to persist. Mr. Felker would have the housewives police the one level price ceiling system. "Once she knows the price of a commodity and she'll raise the dickens if she's overcharged," suggests Mr. Felker. He says that this would reduce the need for a "huge and expensive" enforcement organization.

### Potato Shortage

There will be a shortage of potatoes in New Hampshire until late in June, according to Errol French, manager of the Agricultural Service, a farmers' cooperative marketing agency. He expects that new potatoes will be on the market at that time. "Potatoes are all gone everywhere," according to Mr. French, "with the exception of small lots in scattered stores." The Maine supply of potatoes, from which New Hampshire has drawn in the past, has been wiped out this year by government purchases. And Mr. French says that potato planting in New Hampshire this year is already more than two weeks behind last year.

### Poultry Buying

According to the New Hampshire office of the OPA one of the recent practices in the buying of live poultry is the offering of a cash sum to the farmer by the purchasing huckster or processor to load the poultry onto his truck. The Office of Price Administration is taking steps to inform all hucksters and processors that this evasion will not be tolerated. There can be absolutely no additions to the maximum prices for poultry, regardless of what the buyer calls himself or what scheme he offers to increase the maximum price, warns the OPA.

### Cheese Problem

Austin L. Calef, well known as the cheese baron of Barrington, New Hampshire, finds himself confronted with a problem. For years Mr. Calef has been filling the demands of cheese fanciers from all sections of the country. In cheese cellars he cures tons of cheese each year. Right now he has about two years' supply of cheese in storage plants and the cheese cellars. But the rationing of cheese has brought Mr. Calef's sales to practically a standstill. Mr. Calef's request for the lifting of point values from cheese isn't expected to be successful but it is expected that the Government may move to purchase the supply of cheese Mr. Calef has on hand.

## This Wave Is a Whack

Associated Press From United States Navy

**She Knocked Out Post Intruder**

**Wave Seaman Audrey Pearl Roberts of Miami, Fla., salutes Commander C. H. Morgan, executive officer of the Women's Reserve Training School, Bronx, N. Y., where on the night of May 10 she successfully defended her post against two civilians who tried to push their way by her.**

# Wave Defends Post With Club, 'Meritorious Service' Cited

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—There's a Wave in the head of some anonymous tippler who tried to crash the gate guarded by WAVE Audrey Pearl Roberts, apprentice seaman.

The determined young lady, doing shore-patrol duty at the naval training station for women's reserves in the Bronx, hit him over the head with a billy club and laid him out flat, the Third Naval District reported.

For "successfully defending her post and efficiently carrying out her orders with disregard for her own personal safety," Seaman Roberts, of Miami, Fla., was cited yesterday for meritorious service by Capt. William F. Amsden, the School's Commanding Officer.

It was the first citation of its kind given a member of the WAVES, the Navy said.

As related by admiring male bluejackets stationed at another gate, Seaman Roberts was approached by two men who demanded that they be admitted. The Navy men said the civilians apparently had had one too many drinks, had no passes, and rudely shoved the WAVE aside.

"I bopped one of them," was Miss Roberts' description of what happened next.

"He was knocked flat," said one bluejacket. "She really laid him out. All we had to do was round up the other guy and toss the two of them out."

Seaman Roberts' husband is in the Army. Before joining the WAVES three weeks ago, she worked as an aviation machinist at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.

# Gasoline Rations Revoking Powers Of Local Boards Increased by OPA

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The power of local rationing boards to revoke gasoline rations of motorists and other users has been increased by the Office of Price Administration "to assure fair and efficient enforcement" of rationing regulations.

The agency emphasized, however, that any ration holder threatened with the loss of all, or part, of his rations must receive a public hearing upon request.

In the past, OPA policy ordinarily has required that reports of violations be referred by local boards to district OPA offices for investigation. In most instances the cases then were sent back to the local board for hearing and disposition.

Under the new procedure local boards may conduct hearings without referring a case to the district office in these instances:

Where the ration holder is charged with speeding [driving more than 35 miles an hour]; where he is charged with the abuse of his tires; where the applicant for a new gasoline ration is believed to have committed a previous violation; where the ration holder's book has been turned in to the board with a report that he has committed a violation and he demands the return of the book before a written notice of a hearing can be sent him.

Local boards may suspend or revoke ration coupons without consulting the district office or without a hearing only when the board finds the holder is not entitled to the ration on the basis of facts stated in his application or when the Office of Defense Transportation certifies that a ration holder has violated ODT regulations.

### *Medal of Honor Given To Rescuer of Marines*

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt has awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor to a 22-year-old Coast Guardsman who was fatally wounded in a successful attempt to rescue a battalion of nearly 500 Marines entrapped by Japanese forces on Guadalcanal Island last September.

The Coast Guardsman was Douglas Albert Munro, Signalman First Class, of South Cle Eleum, Wash. He led a group of landing boats which removed the men from Point Cruz, Guadalcanal, on Sept. 27. He succumbed to his wounds soon afterward, the Navy reporting that his last words were an inquiry as to the safety of the men. "Did they get off?" he asked.

"Assured by his shipmates that the last boatload of Marines had been successfully evacuated," the Navy account said, "he died with a smile on his face."

# Ration Book 3 Mailing Aid Is Greatly Needed

**Food Problems in New England**

Issuing a call for thousands of volunteer workers, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Conservator, stated today that they will be needed to handle the biggest mailing job in Massachusetts history—the distribution of War Ration Book No. 3 to the Bay State's 4,500,000 residents during the early part of June.

Registration for the new books also will be carried out by mail, beginning on May 20 and continuing until June 5. Registration cards will be left at each home by letter carriers. These are to be filled out by residents and returned to the mailing center in Boston. After that will come the distribution of the more than 1,500,000 pieces of mail.

### Tomorrow's Food

Tomorrow marks the sixth annual Research Day in Boston, and will be featured by New England's first and America's largest, public luncheon, prepared exclusively from dehydrated foods, at the Hotel Statler.

"Wartime Research for Postwar Profits" will be the subject of a talk by A. E. Marshall, President of Rumford Chemical Works, and Dr. L. V. Burton, Editor of Food Industries, will speak on "The Executive's Part in a Food Research Program."

The addresses will be followed by a panel discussion in the afternoon on "Today's Plans for Tomorrow's Food," with E. C. Johnson, Chairman of the 1943 Research Day Committee, presiding. Motion pictures in color will show actual processes of food dehydration.

### More Spuds Available (?)

In what was interpreted as an effort on the part of the Office of Price Administration to make more potatoes available for civilian use, announcement was made that the difference between ceiling prices of selected seed potatoes and those sold for table consumption has been wiped out. At the same time, the OPA lifted the ban against selling selected seed potatoes for human consumption.

### Meat Cuts Explained

Following a consumer demonstration of new standardized meat cuts in Ford Hall, Boston, yesterday, OPA meat officials today announced plans for a similar meeting tomorrow (Thursday) night in Lowell, with the Retail Meat Dealers' Association of that city.

Twelve State OPA officials will be on hand at a meeting of 29 Essex County ration boards in Beverly tomorrow night to answer questions on rationing and price control. On Friday night they will meet again with members from 21 other boards in Essex and Middlesex Counties in Lowell.

### Plowed Nazi Swastika Found to Be Boy's Prank

CIMARRON, Kan., May 12 (AP)—A farm boy, plowing a field, wondered what Army fliers would do if they saw the furrows form a Nazi swastika.

He found out.

Sheriff Emmett Holland of Gray County said the boy and the farm owner, brought in for questioning, were released after officers were convinced it was all a prank.

# Women Solons Resume Drive For Jury Service for Women

**State House Roundup**

Massachusetts' six women legislators continued today their drive for a bill to permit women to serve on juries, following their victory yesterday when the House refused to reject the measure, as recommended by the Legislative Committee on Counties.

This action duplicated that of the House two months ago when it turned down a similar recommendation from the Legislative Committee on Judiciary. The measure now goes to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

### Beano Battle

Another battle over legislation to repeal legalized beano in Massachusetts is scheduled today when the repeal bill comes into the House for enactment, after the Senate refused to reconsider its action in approving repeal.

Enactment is ordinarily merely a formal stage at which no debate ensues. However, on the beano bill proponents of the game, attacked as a racket, are girded for a new effort to kill the measure at the enactment stage. The vote at other stages has been so close that prediction of the outcome is hazardous.

### Voting Machines

Under an election law revision bill, amended and passed to be engrossed in the House yesterday, Boston will be permitted to float a $1,000,000 10-year bond issue to purchase voting machines.

### Free School Lunches

Governor Saltonstall signed a bill permitting the Boston School Committee to furnish free lunches to needy and undernourished children.

### Pay Increases

The House passed to be engrossed bills increasing from $7,500 to $8,500 the annual salary of Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, and that of Joseph Earl Perry, State Commissioner of Banks from $6,000 to $7,500.

### Lottery Opposition

Opposition of William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, to the proposed State lottery on which a legislative hearing is scheduled for tomorrow, was announced last night by Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayor of Boston and spokesman for the Cardinal on legislative measures.

At the same time the Massachusetts Civic League made public its opposition to the lottery, which is a perennial issue on Beacon Hill.


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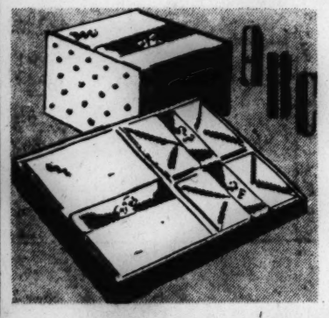
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# U. S. Trains Soldiers By Actual Battle Fire

By Donovan M. Richardson
*Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

FORT KNOX, Ky., May 12—The United States Army is taking very much to heart the lessons of battle experience in this war. Wherever men are being trained, the Army is putting new emphasis on "battle indoctrination," teaching soldiers to fight by putting them as nearly as possible under front-line conditions.

Fort Knox, cradle of the armored force, youngest branch of the ground forces, is taking a lead in this effort to save lives and win battles.

"Battle indoctrination" as demonstrated here for a party of newspaper and radio writers included three spectacular operations in which live ammunition was used. One was an infiltration movement, with a company of officer candidates crawling across a field containing foxholes, barbed wire (negotiated by rolling under while wire holding up with hands), exploding land mines, and blanketed by a ceiling of machine-gun fire. Waist-high tracer bullets at the 30-inch level taught the men the low rule more effectively than a hundred orders. These men really visualized terrain "from the bullet end."

**Street Fighting**

A second operation designed to take the theory out of war was street fighting, just such work as American soldiers have had to do in Bizerte in the past few days. Here the action was on a smaller scale, the capture of Fort Knox's "Little Tokyo," a village of small frame houses, arranged to test street-fighting tactics.

Three combat teams composed of sniper, pistol man, tommy gunner, carbine carrier, and machine-gun men took the town, window by window, house by house, with live ammunition again wielding the instructor's rod.

The climax came in a mildly named "fire-power exercise," at OP 6, a Fort Knox artillery range covering 10 or 12 square miles. This operation employed about 140 armored vehicles, a third of them tanks, with planes used as co-operation bombers, fighters, and smoke-screen layers. This again was no dress parade. The bombers dropped high explosive and the guns fired it. "Wreckage Ridge," on which most of the targets were placed, proved most appropriately named. The fire of the "German" force was simulated by mines, and the American tank crews had a chance to show what they would do to defend themselves and repair their tanks after an "enemy" hit.

In handling these weapons, officers and men learn what "goes" and what doesn't when tankmen get a chance to put all kinds of armor into co-ordinated action.

But this is only the most spectacular side of Fort Knox, the end-product of weeks and months of grilling training, the long, unglamorous processes of preparing men and machines for battle. Behind it in particular lie two of Fort Knox's major activities, the Armored Force Replacement Training Center and the Armored Force School.

The Armored Force Replacement Training Center turns selectees into tankmen in 13 weeks, at the rate of about 15,000 a month. In two years it has furnished more than 100,000 tankers for the 14 armored divisions and the twoscore tank battalions Uncle Sam has thrown together. Its Commander is Maj. Gen. Charles L. Scott, an old-line cavalryman. He went to North Africa to see how men and machines function in armored war and came back to set up one of the toughest, most realistic basic training courses, the Army boasts.

General Scott says the harder it is now, the safer it will be later. He is strong for live ammunition, but has many other ways of "taking out the complacency" of trainees. Grinding, slogging marches and many kinds of exercise put the men into physical shape. But this wise commander places the greatest emphasis on the mental condition of the men for battle.

General Scott's tankmen don't get off with drill and classroom work. He sends crews into the field for two weeks to live with their tanks. Also he likes to take them out at night and if they get careless wake them up with a commando attack or set off booby traps under them. Of course the results are less serious than they would be at the front, but the men who have been through this kind of indoctrination don't particularly appreciate it until they get to the front.

**Factory University Methods**

Fort Knox's Armored Force School takes men selected for mechanical aptitude and turns them into specialists in all types of tank work. It is commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Holly, a quiet man with highly original ideas about combining factory-university methods in the training of sound mechanics.

With a plant that includes 500 buildings and runs two shifts, he has set up a human assembly line that turns out technicians faster than the biggest technical school. Courses in Army forms and paper work require only four weeks, tank repairmen learn their job in eight weeks, and the communications department schools radio operators and cryptographers in 14 weeks.

Graduates go back to their original units, which thus increase their level of technical strength. The fact that a tank engine cannot go more than 400 hours without repair and that it gets a complete overhaul after 6,000 miles or six months indicates how vital this reservoir of mechanical "know how" is to the armored force in the field.

Brig. Gen. David C. Barr, Armored Force Chief of Staff, supervised the demonstrations and summed up the consensus of tank officers that battle experience has uncovered no serious flaws in tactical doctrine but has emphasized the troubles that arise when conditions prevent the use of all armored weapons in a co-ordinated task force.

## Airplane Poundage Set at 1,417,000,000

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, May 12

Estimating American plane output by a new method, President Roosevelt said yesterday the 1944 total is expected to be 1,417,000,000 pounds of airplanes of all types.

This compares with 87,000,000 pounds turned out in 1941, 291,000,000 pounds in 1942 and an estimated 911,000,000 pounds for this year.

The President said he thought it is correct that American airplane factories are turning out more than the rest of the world combined.

## President Refuses Fortas' Resignation

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt refused May 11 to accept the resignation of Abe Fortas, declaring this draft-age official could best serve his country "by continuing to do your job as Undersecretary of Interior."

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes handed Mr. Fortas' resignation to the President May 7, saying in an accompanying letter that he knew the Undersecretary had submitted it "only because he did not want me or the Administration to suffer as a result of possible attacks upon him for remaining in a civilian post."

Mr. Roosevelt, in a letter to the Undersecretary, said he appreciated his motives but would not accept the resignation.

Mr. Ickes had written the President that Mr. Fortas is second in command of the Interior Department, had been given general jurisdiction over its activities, and "is doing a splendid job."

## Committee to Prepare A History of Ordnance

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The organization of the Ordnance Historical Advisory Committee, with Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond (Va.) News Leader, as chairman was announced May 10 by the War Department.

The Committee will act as consultants for the 14 officers and civilian specialists who make up the historical section of the Ordnance Department under Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, chief of ordnance. The section is preparing a comprehensive history of ordnance in this war.

# Reporters Ride Bombers In the South

By Albert D. Hughes
*Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

ORLANDO, Fla., May 12—For the first time in its three months of operation the Army Air Forces this week threw open to a selected group of correspondents its "war laboratory" at the Orlando Air Base here.

The School of Applied Tactics—to give it its formal military title—and which is unique in the Air Forces setup—is designed to put what has been learned at the battlefronts into the hands of the Air Force to work out new or improved methods of dealing with the latest tactics of the enemy.

The School of Applied Tactics is also unique in that it is a "cadre" school. During the period of a month selected men from the Air Forces move in here to learn the latest methods of warfare and go out to inculcate the ideas and methods taught here to their own units. This is a constant process.

The role of the School here is very inclusive. Though called an Air Base it actually goes very thoroughly into the field of air co-operation with the Ground Forces and with the Navy.

Even civilians come somewhat into the picture here because whatever in better methods are developed in the air-raid warning service training here are made available to information centers throughout the United States.

**Correspondents "In School"**

For the period of two days the group of correspondents have been approximating the life of a candidate in this school. A bewildering array of actual and synthetic training devices have been shown them in 48 hours—and there are more to come in the next three days.

From the moment of their departure from Washington, the correspondents were given the feeling of their assignment by being flown here directly in Boeing B-17 Flying Fortresses.

May 10, following a series of classroom lectures on various phases of air support with the ground, the reporters were given their first big thrill when they were permitted to fly in the Air Forces lethal aerial weapon, the Douglas A-20 MB attack bomber, a counterpart of the type which with other planes, literally blasted a path through the German defenses in Tunisia and made the capitulation of Tunis and Bizerte possible.

**Get Glider Experience**

At literally tree top level—sometimes, it seemed, even string bean level the formation of A-20's roared over miles of pine scrub, orange groves, cattle ranches, and truck gardens, simulating the ground strafing methods for which these planes have become notorious in Axis circles. "Cutting the grass" is what these pilots call it and no reporter will quarrel with the phrase.

Later, a demonstration of the latest air-borne tactics was given at Dunnellon, a near-by field, with the loading of a jeep into a Douglas C-47 carrier plane, loading a jeep in a cargo glider, and a short glider flight. The press party were placed on board a 12-place glider and cast loose after being towed off the ground by a Douglas C-47 twin-engined tow plane.

At the end of the day the party were taken to Gainesville where a co-ordinated attack was made on the field employing all of the air support and air-borne units. Demonstrations of high and low level bombing—and very accurate ones too—were performed respectively by the new A-36, which is the North American Mustang P-51 fighter converted to a light bomber, and the A-20's. The latter virtually demolished the cloth target with their low-level practice bombs.

The destructiveness of the A-20's as a personnel weapon was emphasized when they flew over the group of correspondents and soldiers at an altitude of virtually no more than three feet. If their guns had been loaded the little group might literally have been hacked up by the terrific fire power of their weapons.

## Forrestal Defends Navy Police Power

BALTIMORE, Md., May 12 (AP)—Undersecretary of the Navy James W. Forrestal says both the U. S. Navy and the nation's merchant marine must be maintained in the postwar years because "there must be police power and adequate strength . . . to curb the ruffians of the world."

"We have that power now," Mr. Forrestal told a Navy Night audience at a meeting sponsored by the Maryland Historical Society. "We must resolve to keep it.

"We must have the will to use it, as we shall use it, not for conquest, but to implement our faith in the gradual evolution of man's ability to live decently with his neighbors."

## *Forgotten Law Aids War Worker's Family*

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 12 (AP)—Arizona has discovered in musty statute books a law providing penalties of $100 to $500, or three months in jail, for discriminating against prospective tenants who have children.

County Attorney Harold R. Scoville filed a Justice Court complaint yesterday under the rediscovered Act, charging a Phoenix landlord with refusal to rent an apartment to a war worker's wife.

Mr. Scoville said she told him the family of five has been paying $120 a month for a one-room cabin because they could rent nothing better.

# G. O. P. Split Speeds Hull Trade Pact Extension

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 12—After 10 years, the Republican Party has split wide open in the House over passage of the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreement Program and as a result of the dramatic and unexpected reversal of policy a favorable vote is assured and a possible new light is cast on the presidential election of 1944.

Ten years of preparation went to the event yesterday which aligned high Republican leaders against each other, placed the House Republican Chairman Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts in opposition to the National Committee Chairman, Harrison E. Spangler, and provided a political sensation which, at any other time, might have dominated Washington news. Some observers saw in the event an incident that may play a part the 1944 election, and some marked it as the beginning of the collapse of so-called isolationist sentiment within the party of which Wendell L. Willkie is still the nominal standard-bearer.

What happened was that in the midst of the debate a letter from Mr. Spangler written to Rep. Joseph Clark Baldwin (R) of New York, dated last Feb. 23, was read, in which the Republican Chairman declared the Hull trade treaties were "a moot question" now that the war has disrupted trade, and expressing the belief that "we should not attempt to disturb them at least during the war and for sometime thereafter."

**Martin Says No**

The Republican leadership of the House, led by Mr. Martin, Harold Knutson of Minnesota, and other Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee, have taken just the opposite tack. In this they followed the traditional party line of opposition to the Hull agreements.

Thus, the House Republicans cast only two votes for the original act when it passed in 1934, and voted 99 against.

At its 1937 renewal they gave three votes for it, and 81 votes against.

At its 1940 renewal they gave it five votes and 146 votes against.

A similar overwhelming Republican Party opposition was marked up in the Senate in the three tests. In 1934 Republican Senators voted five to 28 against the act; in 1937 all 14 Republican votes were against renewal; in 1940 all 20 Republican votes were again against renewal.

Summarizing the matter, out of a total of six Congressional ballots, House and Senate combined, on the Hull trade pact policy, Republicans have given the programs only 15 votes; cast against it 388 votes.

In the current fight the Republican House leadership has automatically taken the same old party line against warnings from outsiders that in view of the world situation the Hull agreements are being made a test of America's willingness to join postwar collaboration.

Mr. Spangler said he had not expected his communication of last February to be read.

He immediately issued a statement yesterday deploring the use of it, and declaring:

"I was expressing my personal opinion only and it did not intimate in any way that I was attempting to declare a party policy."

Nevertheless, the effect of the Spangler letter could not be effaced. It brought into the open the wide rift within the Republican Party over their 10-year-old policy now brought into juxtaposition with a world conflict, and it also aired the uncertainties of many of the members. Besides Republican Congressman Baldwin, Representative Clare Luce (R) of Connecticut also immediately backed extension of the pacts, declaring that their defeat would inevitably be viewed by the people as a whole as a sign of Congressional unwillingness to collaborate in the postwar world.

Mr. Baldwin, after reading the Spangler letter, declared he also had a communication in similar vein from Alf M. Landon, the Republican presidential candidate in 1936. He did not read the letter, however.

The Spangler letter meant that the Republican House fight against the treaty, as a party, was over.

However, it did not mean that individual Republican efforts to amend the treaty law would not be pushed. Most of these are actively opposed by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. One would limit extension of the measure to two years, instead of three. Another would give Congress a 90-day veto power over any new treaty negotiated.

## *This One Little Mexican Stooped to Illegal Entry*

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—Seven Mexican aliens were before Federal Judge Alber M. Sames on charges of illegal entry.

As each of the first six was asked whether he came through the international fence, he answered, "Yes."

The seventh, Jose Ortiz, answered:

"No, I, who am of slight build, came under it."


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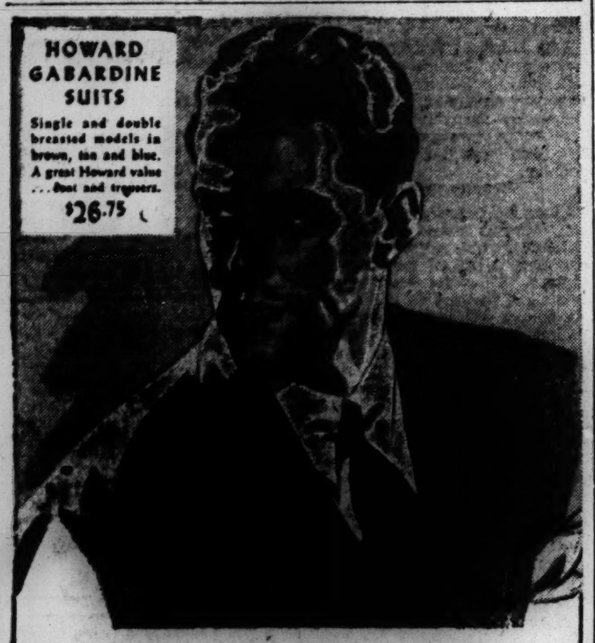

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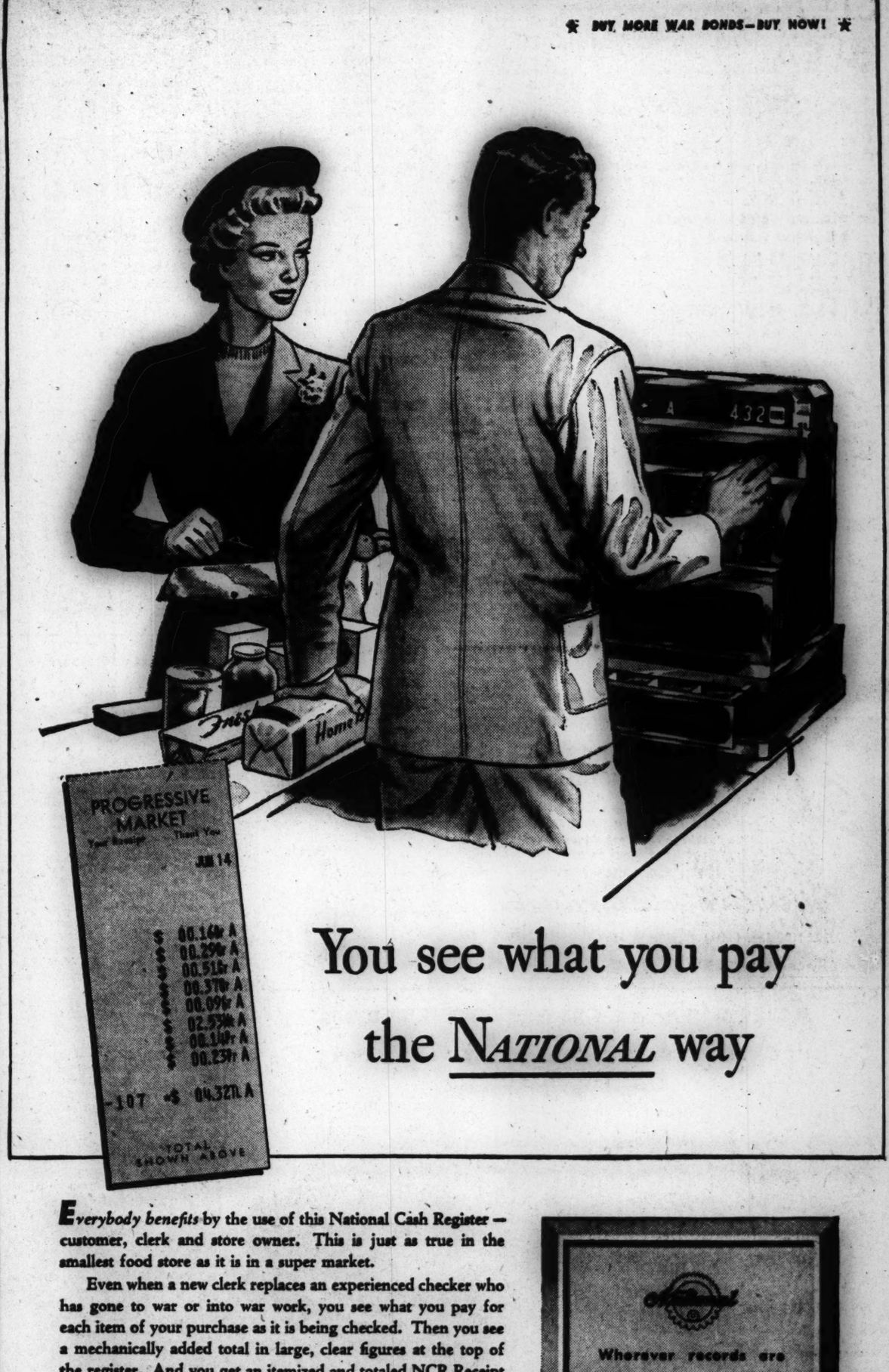


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# Beneš Brings Close-Up View of Europe

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, May —The visit of President Beneš of Czechoslovakia to Washington should contribute much toward helping the United States to better understand a number of Europe's intricate problems.

His country is the keystone of that central European arch, the collapse of which contributed much to bring about both world wars.

There are few statesmen with such deep knowledge of Germany and the German people on the one hand and of Soviet Russia and the Russians on the other.

The Munich crisis in the fall of 1938 compelled President Beneš to leave Czechoslovakia and become an exile in Britain, with a short interval as a Professor in the University of Chicago. But that period has served to show up his marked qualities under the most trying circumstances.

**Defender of Democracy**

To keep together and build up a Government in exile is no easy task, but to do it with genuine regard for the fundamental principles of democracy has been a great feat.

The result is that even persons not too friendly toward Czechoslovakia are the first to admit that this Czechoslovak Government here in London is one of the most stable among the exile governments and it is the most likely to return to power in the homeland when hostilities cease.

President Beneš is expected to head that Government since he represents the Czechoslovak nation today more than any other individual in the world.

There are few harder workers among statesmen or politicians, few heads of states or ministers for that matter, who know half as much about what is happening among their own people, whether at home or in exile as does President Beneš.

**A Better Czechoslovakia**

His aim is more than the restoration of a pre-Munich Czechoslovakia. It is really a new and better Czechoslovakia for what he works. He would be the first to admit some failings in the former State. He is therefore anxious to settle such problems as those of the decentralization of frontiers, and minorities in a fundamental, human, and democratic way.

Reports from inside the territory of the former Czechoslovakia show that a vast majority of the inhabitants, even including the Sudeten Germans — now integrated into Germany — are longing for restoration of what is described as the "good old times" of the former Czechoslovakia.

In the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia Czech resistance to the Germans is a practical proof of this.

Reports from the so-called Independent Slovakia also show that apart from certain political place-seekers who benefit from the present regime, a large majority of Slovaks are tired of their present "independence" which in practice means first German domination and after this Slovak corruption and inefficiency.

**Conditions in Ruthenia**

As for Ruthenia, incorporated in Hungary under the first Vienna award, even Budapest reports have shown that the Ruthenes will not lie quiet under Magyar domination.

Czechoslovakia occupies the key position in Central Europe so that its stability and outlook mean much for Europe's future. The Third Reich realized this and therefore decided to do all possible to eliminate democratic Czechoslovakia. It also has a great part to play in the new postwar Europe.

President Beneš long ago realized the importance of the co-operation of Soviet Russia in European affairs and has realistically acted upon such a view.

He has been criticized for his refusal to enter into a Polish-Czechoslovak confederation as a basis of peace between the Baltic and Aegean seas. But President Beneš hesitated, not because of his lack of confidence in confederations as such, but because he knows that Polish-Czechoslovak co-operation must be dependent upon an understanding with Russia as a basic condition.

European unity through closest co-operation between all its countries on a basis of democratic principles without attempting fascist or appeasement shortcuts which only lead to catastrophe is the vision which President Beneš has long represented to his own people as the right ideal.

## Beaverbrook's Aid In Parley Assumed

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, May 12

Although not a part of Prime Minister Churchill's party, Lord Beaverbrook was said to have arrived in the Capital almost at the same time as Mr. Churchill.

Close collaborator of the latter on industrial problems, the British publisher, it was assumed, would participate in the joint talks, in which President Beneš was expected to join.

## Court Told Bund Trained Youth In Ways of Naziism

CHICAGO, May 12 (AP)—Peter Gissibl, a founder of the German-American Bund, told a Federal Court May 11 that the Bund established youth camps and schools throughout the nation to train children in the ways of National Socialism.

The children were uniformed in the brown of German Naziism, he testified, and textbooks were supplied from Bund headquarters in New York and from Germany through the VDA, which he described as an organization for Germans living abroad.

A resident of Waukegan, Ill., Mr. Gissibl was the first witness in denaturalization proceedings against nine former members of the Bund. Prosecutor J. Albert Woll told the Court he would prove the Bund was an arm of the Nazi Government.

Mr. Gissibl identified Hugo Haas of New York, an official of the Friends of New Germany, as the first national youth leader and said the youth movement was organized in 1933. He named Theodore Tinkelacker as Mr. Haas' successor.

Defendants in the denaturalization proceeding are Dr. Otto Willumeit, under sentence in New York and Connecticut for espionage and violation of the Selective Service Act; Mrs. Irene Matz; Karl Herman Sautter; Friedrich Kiefer; Carl August Vogel; Hugo Johannes Luehje; Ernest Henry Scharf; Frank Alphons Schoennagel, and Frederick Ohrt.

## Government Waste Of Paper Charged

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Lyle H. Boren (D) of Oklahoma, chairman of a special committee investigating the use of newsprint and paper, estimated that the "Government can save as high as 42.3 per cent."

The committee recommended that the War Production Board "exercise all its power to eliminate waste and reduce nonessential use of paper."

"While there is such a shortage, we ought to quit putting out so much wastebasket material," said Mr. Boren.

## 'Axis Grease' Drive Takes Sharp Upturn

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The drive for "Axis grease"—fat salvaged from the country's kitchens—has taken a sharp upturn in recent weeks, the Office of War Information reported May 10.

Without citing nation-wide collection figures, OWI reported that Florida in March became the first state to exceed its quota by turning in 105.2 per cent of its goal. Nevada was runner-up with 97.2 per cent, and Tennessee third with 91.1 per cent.

Among the most marked gains are those of rural areas, OWI said. Collection difficulties there have been overcome by volunteer assistance of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and other youth organizations.

## *In Footsteps of Masaryk*

Wide World

**President Beneš on Historic Mission**

**Just as Czechoslovakia's founder and first President, Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, came to the United States during the last war, so Dr. Beneš is carrying forward the work of Czech liberation.**

## Beneš in Washington to Plan For Events in Central Europe

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 12 — Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of the Czechoslovakia Government-in-Exile, arrived in Washington today to discuss with President Roosevelt and other officials the postwar organization of Central and Eastern Europe and the part which Czechoslovakia will play in it.

Since Dr. Beneš' visit coincides with that of Prime Minister Churchill and his entourage of key men, it is assumed here that the Czech leader will participate to at least a limited degree in the extensive Roosevelt-Churchill conversations, especially if the talks should veer around to the small nations of Eastern Europe and their integration into a world order in which Russia will wield a major influence.

Dr. Beneš intends to visit Moscow after he completes his American mission, a journey which in Washington's eyes will cast him still more effectively in the role of chief spokesmen for the small nations in future Anglo-American-Russian conversations.

**Powerful Spokesman**

He arrives in the United States representing a nation in the controversial area of Central-Eastern Europe which nevertheless enjoys the friendliest of relations with Russia, Britain and the United States. He is highly regarded as an experienced Eurpoean diplomat and one of the few small-nation leaders to have carried on as leader of his nation after its conquest by Germany.

Washington's views regarding the continued postwar existence of a powerful Czechoslovakia were indicated today when President Roosevelt sent to the Senate the name of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle for confirmation as Ambassador to the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile. Previously Mr. Biddle had merely been Minister to the London-based regime.

Dr. Beneš will stay overnight at the White House following the official dinner in his honor at the President's mansion this evening. Full honors for a visiting President are being accorded him, and he is being met on arrival by President Roosevelt, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Harlan F. Stone, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Congressional Foreign Relations Committee heads.

The full scope of discussions in which he may be engaged during his Washington sojourn is not divulged, but it is remarked that in every conversation regarding closer relations between the United States and Russia, questions concerning the small nations of Central and Eastern Europe arise. In this picture, Dr. Beneš stands as a firm ally of stronger Russian-American-British relations.

**Cordon of States**

As was evidenced by the recent suspension of Polish-Russian relations, Russia fears and is opposed to the formation of any cordon or federation of small states in East-Central Europe which could be useful to Germany later on or would seek to play power politics by balancing off Russia against its enemy, Czechoslovakia, at Russian insistence, dropped the Polish proposal for an Eastern European Federation which was to have extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

For this act and because of previous close associations, Czechoslovakia has enjoyed the continued friendship of Soviet Russia, which is not wholly disinterested in noting the strategic situation of the Czech State whose boundaries extend like a dagger close to the heart of Germany.

Nevertheless, although Czechoslovakia seems sure of postwar resuscitation, it is recognized by Washington—and by Dr. Beneš too—that some solution must be found for the whole string of small nations including Yugoslavia, Poland, Greece and Rumania which might have joined the proposed Eastern European Federation. Russia, while showing emphatic disapproval of this confederation, has yet to give hint of just what sort of grouping of small states it would approve.

Dr. Beneš hopes, it is believed, to discover in his Washington and Moscow conversations what Russia and the other big powers have in mind for these small sandwiched-in countries.

It is emphasized in Czech quarters here that Czechoslovakia will join no bloc that may be regarded as directed against Russia. Simultaneously, because Czechoslovakia in a sense was born in the United States when the Pact of Pittsburgh was signed uniting the Czechs and Slovaks, the Czech Nation counts heavily upon American sympathy and upon good future relations between the United States and Czechoslovakia's nearest neighbor, the U. S. S. R. Because of this, Dr. Beneš may be able and glad to serve as one more interpreter between Moscow and Washington, should the need arise.

The question of relations between the Czechs and Slovaks after the war is also expected to arise during Dr. Beneš visit. Some Slovak representatives in the United States have been asserting claims for the separation of the two halves of the republic. Dr. Beneš lacks authority to commit his Government for the postwar years, but his recognition, at London, of claims for greater decentralization has disarmed Slovak criticism to some extent. One corrective in this situation, it is held here, would be greater publicity in America for Dr. Beneš' views on decentralization.

## Canada Helps Prisoners In German Camps

OTTAWA, May 12 (CP)—Any United Nations prisoner of war in Germany may soon receive a Canadian education, right up to the University level, it is disclosed in an announcement from National Defense Headquarters, amplified from Canadian Legion sources.

It was announced that a special depot is being set up in Geneva, Switzerland, through which Canadian Legion Educational Service courses may be delivered to all British Empire prisoners in Germany and to prisoners of any country fighting with the British Empire.

The Canadian Legion educational courses were originally drawn up for the benefit of men in the fighting forces, to enable them to carry on their education while serving.

The opportunity to deliver the courses to prisoners makes them available to a class of men who, because of the idleness and boredom inevitable in a prison camp, can make even better use of them than men still in the fighting ranks whose time is largely occupied with work and training.

As the Canadian texts were ready and arrangements have been made for putting them in the hands of Canadian prisoners, British authorities have left the field of prisoner of war education to the Canadian Legion, and its courses are being made available to all prisoners.

Distribution of the texts will be handled by the International Red Cross, with the Canadian Red Cross handling shipping and contributing to the cost of the arrangement.

It is planned to standardize the course so a soldier following them will encounter little difficulty in adapting himself to the curriculum of any university he may wish to enter on his return home. Some of the problems of standardization will be worked out at a conference of university officials and Legion authorities to be held soon.

A Board of Examiners of London University will mark examination papers sent in by British prisoners and it has been arranged that the return of these papers will not count as letters. Thus men sending them in will still be able to write the usual number of letters to their relatives.

## Selfridge Field Shake-UpDisclosed

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., May 12 (AP)—A shake-up that relieved several high-ranking officers of Selfridge Field and assured Col. William B. Wright, commandant, of a new staff was disclosed May 11, as the War Department's first step in its investigation of administrative irregularities at the base.

Julius H. Amberg, special assistant to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who announced the changes, said they had been decided upon before Mr. Amberg left Washington.

Names of the officers were not disclosed. It was explained that some of the changes were purely administrative.

All of the officers relieved will remain in the vicinity of Selfridge Field until a sweeping investigation in charge of Lieut. Col. John Harlan Amen of the Inspector General's Department is completed.

## 160,000 Prisoners Aid U. S. War Effort

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Some 160,000 prisoners in over 100 state prisons are now producing a great variety of war goods and foodstuffs as part of the program to convert prisons to war work, the War Production Board announced today. To date, $7,765,412 worth of war contracts have been obtained.

Some of the jobs being done:

Submarine nets and assault boats are being made in San Quentin, California; Coast Guard woolen caps at Virginia State Penitentiary.

In Michigan, penal institutions are turning out boiler suits for the British Navy, assault boats, U. S. Navy overalls and jumpers.

Alabama's prisons are producing several million yards of chambray cloth for Navy work shirts.

Prisoners in Oklahoma and the District of Columbia make brick for Army forts and Navy ammunition depots.

Prison farm production has been stepped up and 300,000 acres are now under cultivation, the WPB added.

## *Army to Buy Books for the Soldiers*

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—American soldiers are going to have books if the Army has to buy them itself.

A contract now being drafted, it was learned today, calls for an initial purchase of 50,000 volumes through the Council on Books in Wartime, the chairman of which is Malcolm Johnson, Vice-President of Doubleday, Doran and Company.

The special services division, Army service forces, will buy the books and distribute them to the troops, and the reason back of the move was understood to be the failure of the Victory Book campaign to acquire sufficient numbers of suitable volumes from voluntary donations.

"Too many people looked upon the voluntary campaign as an opportunity to get rid of books that nobody would want," one informant said.

To meet the demand of the troops for worth-while books, the Army service forces are preparing to purchase large numbers of titles available from regular publishers. Books of all types will be bought—fiction, history, and texts among them.

The Army purchases will be of special cheap paper-bound reprints. The contract now being prepared was said to call for payment of actual production costs, plus 10 per cent for overhead. Presumably it will be followed by additional 50,000-volume orders.

The contracts will be placed only with the Council on Books in Wartime, a nonprofit organization representing virtually all American publishers, which in turn will place orders with various printing companies.

## Swedish Ingenuity Solving Nation's Copper Shortage

By Charles E. Gratke

*Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

KRISTINEBERG, Lapland, May 12—Within hailing distance of the Arctic Circle, Sweden is solving one of its most pressing industrial problems with an ingenuity typical of the manner in which the nation has been preserving an independent economy amid external pressure from the war.

The problem is the copper supply.

Before the war, Sweden produced less than 15 per cent of its needs. The war cut off 35,000 to 40,000 tons of copper imports, on which many of the key industries were dependent.

But now, out of this model mining village along a newly completed "ropeway" nearly 60 miles long, there swings an endless procession of one-ton buckets carrying copper concentrates on a 10-hour trip to the railhead, and thereafter to the smelter.

**Discovered in 1918**

These copper deposits in Sweden's northernmost province were discovered in 1918, but it was not until 1939 that the Boliden Mining Company erected a full-sized plant.

The war immediately indicated the strategic industrial value of this output, and production was speeded up, not only with Swedish machinery, but some of the latest electrical equipment from the United States.

One third of Sweden's copper comes from Kristineberg, slightly less from the Boliden mines, 2,000 tons from reclaimed scrap, and the remainder from various small sources the development of which has been pushed throughout the country.

**Exports Cut Off**

Since the peacetime copper output included considerable re-exports of the finished product, Sweden now is cut off from all such exports. Thus its total current needs are reduced to 25,000 tons. Its output still is below this, but limitation of supplies to strategic uses only comes close to making Sweden independent in the matter of copper.

The raising of the output of Kristineberg ore from zero to the present 430,000 tons yearly has been accomplished with unusual provision for the comfort of the miners.

The cleanest mine you ever saw and sanitation and other facilities quickly transform the grimy underground workers into probably the world's best-dressed miners, after a 7½-hour shift.

The company now has built three times as many houses as contemplated when Kristineberg was laid out amid pine and birch forests. The company restaurant runs all night, with separate dining and lounge rooms for the miners in underground clothes and others dressed up. Community laundries, nursery school, and church provide facilities unknown before Swedes from the middle provinces brought their ways to this northland. The homes themselves, duplex and quadruple houses would do credit to any American suburb.

It is so far north here that in a few days people will be able to read the newspapers all night long. The winter temperature usually is around 40 below, which is where Centigrade and Fahrenheit come together. It is a land of extremes, but the Swedish talent is to find a golden mean despite such difficulties. Kristinberg copper is that sort of answer amid the extreme industrial problems in a country whose every border feels the pressures of war.

## Work-Learn Plan For College Girls

ALTON, Ill., May 12 (AP)—Industry and education teamed up today in a plan to bring America's college girls into war production on an alternate work-and-school schedule.

The student employment plan, described as having far-reaching earn-and-learn possibilities for peacetime, was announced by the Western Cartridge Company and Shurtleff College, Alton.

It will enable young women to pay for their education with earnings in the cartridge plant, attending classes at Shurtleff in alternate three-month periods.


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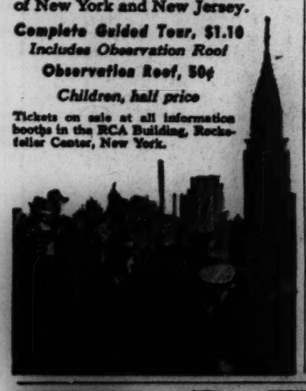

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# Senate Starts Debate on Pay-As-You-Go Tax

Continued from Page 1

of placing taxpayers on a current basis, Senator George reported.

"The only differences which developed in the committee were as to the treatment of the tax on the 1942 income (forgiveness)."

"A majority of the committee was of the opinion that the entire 1942 liability should be abated or canceled, except such part of the liability as could be recouped through certain windfall provisions. There were others on the committee who believed that less of the 1942 tax should be canceled than is provided in your committee bill."

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin who joined the seven Democrats in the Finance Committee in opposing the majority bill issued the only formal minority report, denouncing the full forgiveness plan as "legislative legerdemain," adding:

"Cancellation of any liability now can only mean in the aggregate a heavier liability later.

"Whether the increased burden takes the form of increased income tax rates, compulsory savings, or consumption taxes the middle and lower-income taxpayers are going to foot the bill."

Senators George and La Follette agreed on one thing, whatever happens to the Ruml plan another revenue bill will be introduced by the House later on, in connection with Mr. Roosevelt's appeal for an additional $16 billions of taxes. It is expected that this will not reach the Senate before late fall.

Just how this new money will be raised has never been discussed by the Treasury, and in any case, Congress will write its own measure as it has in the past, generally using Treasury recommendations merely as a sort of springboard.

All sides agree, however, that to the extent that taxes are "forgiven" under the Ruml plan, they must be made up under the forthcoming revenue bill, unless the inflationary gap is to be widened even more dangerously.

This is the essence of Senator La Follette's minority report.

Under the present law the total anticipated receipts of the Federal Government for the next fiscal year will amount to $35 billions.

To finance the war effort and at the same time absorb a critical part of the $50 billions worth of potentially inflationary national income over and above the value of civilian goods which will be available for purchase, Mr. Roosevelt recommended collection of "not less than $16 billions of additional funds by taxation, or savings, or both."

As Senator La Follette puts it, no amount of legerdemain in the cancellation of 1942 income-tax liabilities "can alter the inescapable fact that war expenditures are increasing and will require increased payments from the great majority of taxpayers in the next 12 months.

"Cancellation of any liability now can only mean, in the aggregate, a heavier liability later on.

**"Bad News" Needed**

"It is my conviction that the average taxpayer would rather learn the bad news now while he has still time to plan for 1943 taxes, than be misled by the false sound of cancellation and then be presented with a drastic increase in 1943 rates when the calendar year is almost over and his income spent or earmarked for other purposes."

Senator La Follette concludes his argument by declaring that 100 per cent cancellation in the skip-a-year plan can be recovered by heavier taxes later in the year, but that it cannot be recovered from the same people; that the rates in the upper brackets cannot be raised substantially so it must come from middle and lower-income groups who "will have to pay later in one form or another not only the full amount now forgiven them but also a substantial part of the 1942 taxes of the taxpayers in the upper brackets."

Conservative Senator George agrees with Senator La Follette to the degree that he is seeking a 75 per cent forgiveness instead of a 100 per cent forgiveness, urged by the committee majority, the heavier taxes on upper-bracket incomes to be preserved in part. This is the same policy which the House Democrats sought under the Robertson-Forand bill, which the Senate turned into a 100 per cent (less windfalls) measure.

**Georgian's Comment**

Senator George told the Senate today that he was definitely opposed to 100 per cent forgiveness on the grounds that it would almost inevitably require new tax legislation later this year to finance the war program.

He argued that forgiving 75 per cent of the 1942 taxes, and collecting the balance in equal annual installments during the next two years, would not work undue hardship on any taxpayer. At the same time, he said, it would net the Treasury more than $2 billions revenue in the next two years above the committee plan.

Senator La Follette disclosed in his minority report that the Treasury had indicated that "practically all of the additional $16 billion increase in collections will have to come from individual taxpayers in the final analysis, whatever forms the levies may take."

Boiling it all down, the tax issue is between the group which wants to cancel 1942 taxes 100 per cent, and start the new year afresh with whatever additional taxes in 1943 are needed to make up the Government's growing need for money, and the group which argues that it would be tactically unwise to cancel all of the 1942 taxes—already assessed and partly collected—in view of the size of the inflationary gap which they already attribute to inadequate taxes.

In an intermediate group are men like conservative Senator George who hope to save for the Treasury at least $2 billion by limiting forgiveness to 75 per cent.

## Goucher Scholarships To High School Girls

BALTIMORE, Md., May 12 (AP)—Winners of Goucher College regional scholarships for the 1943-44 term were announced May 9 by David Allen Robertson, College president. The scholarships, covering tuition, are awarded to high school graduates of high academic standing who plan to enter the girls' school. Those selected for the awards include Mary Buchanan Clarkson, St. Mary's School, Peekskill, N. Y., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Clarkson of Putney, Vt.

# 'Three Little Girls in Blue'

Wide World

**Mother-Daughter Costume**

Three of a kind are Penny Singleton, Blondie in the motion picture "It's the Life"; her real daughter Dorothy Grace, and her reel daughter Cookie (Margery Ann Mutchie). They are wearing blue print with scalloped necklines and armholes. The white blouses have Peter Pan collars and ruffled cuffs.

# Russia to Get Allied Supplies On Greatly Expanded Scale

Continued from Page 1

disclosed that this country plans to exceed this year's enormous output by more than 35 per cent next year.

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out at his press conference yesterday that to estimate aircraft production in numbers only is misleading because the emphasis now is so predominantly upon the heavier planes. So he asked the technicians to provide a new method to measure production progress and he offered the correspondents the following tabulation in millions of pounds:

1941. That year the United States turned out only 87,000,000 pounds of airplanes.

1942. Production up to 291,000,000 pounds of planes.

1943. Current and scheduled production for this year will, he said, reach 911,000,000 pounds of aircraft.

**Production at Peak**

1944. Up and up — the official estimate being that American factories will turn out 1,417,000,000 pounds of airplanes.

Reflecting his gratification at the record of the nation's aircraft manufacturers, the President stated that the current production rate was greater than the production rate of all the other nations of the world combined.

American planes have a greater number of pounds per ship than any other nation, he said.

In 1941, Mr. Roosevelt said, the emphasis was placed upon our need for defensive fighter planes—now our plane production program is designed with a thought to going on the offensive.

More two and four-engine heavy bombers, long-range fighter planes and large cargo planes are being built than previously.

Production of four-engined bombers are now some six months ahead of schedules set last December, he said.

Full agreement between Britain, Canada and the United States on new lend-lease quotas for the Soviet Union is assured and there is now no longer any doubt that the Allied commitments will be continuously fulfilled.

**Russia Needs Steel**

Russia's statement of its new military requirements reflects its own resilient industrial strength. It is asking more for raw materials, food and machine facilities than tor completed munitions. It is seeking steel, armor plate, aluminum, copper, chemicals, T. N. T., communication equipment, including rolling stock and rails, trucks, and jeeps.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, disclosed recently that the capacity of the Trans-Iranian Railway, now operated by the United States Army, has been multiplied, new highways have been built on old caravan trails, thousands of American trucks furnished to carry the supplies into Russia, and great airplane assembly plants laid out in desert regions.

The expulsion of the Axis from North Africa will also enhance the shipping possibilities of the Mediterranean for Russia and the Far East.

**Majority Gets Through**

Despite sustained German attacks by sea and air, the overwhelming majority of lend-lease supplies to Russia is arriving, according to Mr. Stettinius. From Oct. 1, 1941, to April 1, 1943, a total of 3,500,000 gross long tons of American lend-lease supplies have been shipped to Russia.

In the first three months of 1943 these shipments were 35 per cent greater than in the preceding quarter and more than twice the total shipped in the same period in 1942.

The first protocol was signed between the United States and Russia in October, 1941, and expired on June 1, 1942. The second will expire on June 30. The agreement now under discussion is "ready to be buttoned up," it was learned.

In the new protocol now under discussion Canada is making its own aid available directly to Russia. Heretofore, Canada has allocated munitions, materials, foods, etc., to Britain, which in turn made them available to Russia.

# Roosevelt-Churchill Confer in Capital

Continued from Page 1

Casablanca pledged the United Nations to the common fight until the "unconditional surrender" of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

The present Allied conference in Washington is being devoted to development of the final strategy designed to achieve this unconditional surrender.

Most of the discussion and most of the decisions which mark the meeting now under way will be secret and will remain secret until they are revealed by events themselves, but it is possible to offer an informed agenda of the topics which will not escape Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill, and the Anglo-American war commanders while they are together.

**Subjects for Discussion**

These, then, are the main questions for which the President, Prime Minister, and their aides are seeking the right answers:

1. The time and place of a major, massive, continental second front which now appears more imminent than it has at any time and which, in one form or another, observers believe is militarily feasible in 1943.

2. Appointment of an Allied supreme commander in the European theater of the war. The leading candidates for such a post are General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Gen. Dwight C. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in North Africa, and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army.

3. Full integration of an Allied assault on any part or parts of Europe with new Soviet offensives—an integration which many believe can be accomplished only by direct conference with Mr. Stalin. It is probable that Joseph E. Davies' special trip to Moscow is related to the Churchill-Roosevelt discussions now in progress.

4. A reappraisal on a global basis of disposal of Allied forces in the Pacific with the objective of further heightening the pressure against Japan.

5. Since shipping is still the key to the large-scale invasion of Europe, new attention inevitably will be given to coping with Axis submarine warfare which the Allies know will be employed to the fullest extent as the only offensive weapon still in Hitler's hands.

6. Examination of the beginning problems of peacemaking as well as the final problems of warmaking. Discussions of postwar political problems likewise may be a prelude to a Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill conference but it also is related to the prosecution of the concluding stages of the war. There is need for development of an Allied administration of reoccupied territory—something better than prevailed in North Africa—and it is recognized that the United States cannot bring the repressed peoples of Europe to the point of greatest resistance to the Axis unless there is clear evidence that the United States intends to help keep the peace after victory has been won.

7. There very well may be a new chapter to the Atlantic Charter. It will be discussed and prepared, even if not announced. The need is to translate generalities into practicable, meaningful terms; not a theoretical, far-horizon blueprint, but at least a solid beginning toward the freedom for which the United Nations are fighting.

The foregoing can be said fairly to constitute the circumference of the latest Allied conference. There probably will be no announcement of the trend of the discussions until their conclusions and then the communiqué can be expected to be brief; in fact, the briefer the more important, for what the Anglo-American leaders are deciding now is exactly what Berlin and Tokyo would like to know.

**Military Purpose**

One military purpose lies behind this conference. It was stated by the President in his address to the White House Correspondents Association dinner after his return from Casablanca. He said: "The enemy must be hit and hit hard from so many directions that he never knows which is his bow and which is his stern."

That's the order of the day from the latest Roosevelt-Churchill meeting.

The White House, announcing the arrival of the Prime Minister, did not identify the others in his party. Its statement, issued through Presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early, simply said:

"Prime Minister Winston Churchill has arrived in Washington. He was met by the President upon his arrival and will be the President's guest for the duration of his visit. Mr. Churchill was accompanied by a staff of experts, military and naval."

At the Casablanca meeting, Mr. Churchill was accompanied by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord; Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Chief of the Air Staff.

That Berlin was caught off guard and extremely nervous by word of the new conference was clear. And it was plain, also, that the Allies intended to make the most of the jitters that have assailed Nazi and Fascist officialdom.

### Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting Fifth Time

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 12

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have met on four prior occasions in the last 22 months, each conference being followed by some major event bearing on the war. Here are the times, places, and results:

Aug. 9, 1941, aboard the American Cruiser Augusta off the Newfoundland coast, the meeting which developed the Atlantic Charter.

Dec. 22, 1941, in Washington, Declaration of the United Nations.

June 18, 1942, in Washington, drew up plans for North African invasion.

Jan. 14, 1943, in Casablanca, mapped 1943 offensives.

## Woman Commissioned Major in Medical Corps

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Dr. Margaret D. Craighill, Dean of Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, was commissioned a major May 10, the first woman ever commissioned in the Army Medical Corps.

Both her father and her grandfather were West Point graduates and engineer officers of the regular Army. Dr. Craighill was educated at University of Wisconsin, Yale, and Johns Hopkins. Her two sisters were nurses, one served overseas in World War I.


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# The Home Forum



## "Love's work and Love must fit"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE FAMILIAR SAYINGS, "It fits like an old shoe," or, "It fits like the paper on the wall," would indicate that the item to be fitted in place falls into perfect adjustment, is suited for the need intended, and that the result is satisfactory, harmonious, and pleasing.

So it is with Love's work. Love's work alone supplies a perfect outlet for all one's energy, overcomes all obstacles, and attains the ultimate goal. To do Love's work is the only way of conquering the spirit of discord and illusion now sweeping the world, and of fulfilling the law.

In answer to the question, *"How would you define Christian Science?"* Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 1), **"As the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony."**.

What is Love's work? Love's work is to establish in individual consciousness the law of God, good, creative Principle. It is to strengthen our faith in the omnipresence and omnipotence of God, and to dedicate ourselves to the establishment of love, freedom, justice, and truth throughout the world. The darkened sense which overshadows the world today speaks to us of the task we have to do, perhaps the hardest that ever faced a generation.

⁂

Preparation for Love's work is a gradual process of self-education. The greatest demonstrator of Love in all time, Christ Jesus, made plain at the time of his first public appearance, at the age of twelve, that he was about his Father's business. **"And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him"** (Luke 2:40). To Jesus, the Father's business was also his; it was his consciousness of his oneness with the Father that enabled Jesus unfailingly to manifest God's presence and power.

Centuries later, Mrs. Eddy was divinely inspired in her revelation of man's true being and his relationship to the Father. She has revealed the truth that each idea of God constantly abides in the infinite divine consciousness; thus that each individual derives from the one eternal Mind all that is necessary for his supply, his sustenance, and his happiness, because God is unceasing good, and man is spiritual.

In Science it is made clear that in the Father's house there can be no conflict, no absence of joy, no lack of harmony, no defects or deficiencies. It is also provable that no mesmeric suggestions, no false belief or argument, can find lodgment in a realm under the control of omnipotent Love. The assailing claims of human difficulties, of animality, hatred, fear, confusion, war, or sickness, offer no danger or despair to him who understands that man, God's image, is the perfect idea of Love.

The practical effect of being aware of God's ever-operative law is the realization of love, which heals error and brings salvation through Christ, Truth. The establishment of a true and satisfying sense of security and peace in the daily details of human existence is what divine Science demands of man.

⁂

A simple application of the law of God, in which "Love's work and Love must fit" (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 52), was made effective by a student of Christian Science who found that her train was several hours late approaching a transfer junction. This student analyzed her thought carefully and constantly. She refused to accept error or a condition of maladjustment. She held to the fact that, because she was about Love's work, this work could not be interrupted, nor could there be any disorder in the unfoldment of a right activity. She saw that Love's work was to realize in absolute trust that God's law operates naturally and harmoniously, and that there could be no doubt in this case of the adjustment of every detail connected with this work. No anxiety, no impatience, no discomfort, no mental rehearsing of possible necessary rearrangements of plans was allowed in consciousness.

Therefore, because of her inseparability from the all-loving care of her Father-Mother God and her consciousness of Love's guiding presence, the result of positive abiding in the Father's house was that this student made a train connection which brought her to her destination in time to keep her appointment. In grateful acknowledgment of this divinely natural unfoldment of the truth that "Love's work and Love must fit," another proof of the unfailing operation of Christian Science was experienced.

⁂

So it is with every phase of human activity. Poise in times of confusion, serenity under stress of circumstances, and calm assurance in a power greater than any alien concept—these are practical proofs that God's law is operative for each individual who willingly accepts Love and Love's work as absolutely complete, harmonious, and in perfect accord with the plan of creative Mind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

## *For a Cold Spring*

The roof of cloud is blowing gray,
And wild as witch's hair;
The grubs upon the cherry leaves
Have webbed the watery air.

From firelit rooms we glance outdoors.
A lake is in the lane,
The hard white strawberries of spring
Are wet with chilly rain.

ELIZABETH BOHM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE END PANEL OF A CARVED IVORY COFFER FROM SPAIN

CARVING IN IVORY was fairly common in Spain in the Middle Ages. The Christian carvers had learned its technique and adapted designs from the Arabs, but they do not seem to have continued working in this material after the Romanesque period. This detail shows the end of an ivory coffer that is believed to have been made in the eleventh century.

## Part of the Scenery

FOG, ONE MAY SAFELY SAY, is not unknown to San Francisco. The fact is well understood by the knowledgeable world; but, unless that world comes to the West Coast, to the region round about San Francisco Bay, it will not grasp the nature of this fog. For, in San Francisco, fog is not an affliction, seldom a menace or even a genuine annoyance. There, fog is a part of the scenery. First we accepted it accordingly, then we were interested in its behavior, and next we were enthralled.

⁂

Someone asked us if this fog of San Francisco is like a fog in London, and our answer was an emphatic denial. London fog has, of course, its enhancements; for it can play clever tricks with the familiar aspect of places and things and, unless it is one of the pea soup variety, one need not greatly regret it. Even in New England, we have fogs now and again. There are fogs in which one drives with caution, headlights so blurred that one sees ahead only the length of one's own car. There are fogs in which airplanes may not take off, fogs which creep in from the sea or descend mysteriously from on high. Fogs of the sort Carl Sandburg depicts, velvet-pawed and silent, fogs invariably designed to muffle the landscape and baffle a person obliged to move about in it. But, now that we have been to San Francisco, its fogs bear slight relation to the fogs of other lands. San Francisco fogs are wholly incalculable. They are here, there, gone, even while one stands and stares.

⁂

Drive over the Golden Gate Bridge, if friends can collect enough gasoline in these impoverished days. And that structure may be a graceful and lovely thing of curves and daring turrets, all ruddy as the Gate itself at sunset. But we went on a day when the fog was there, so that we proceeded slowly between great abysses of swirling mist. No view of the Pacific; but turn the other way, and there loomed the towers of San Francisco, clear and jewel-like in the sunshine above a turquoise bay. Stay by for only an instant and the whole picture shifted. Now San Francisco disappeared and the Pacific emerged in all its grandeur. In New England, there is a familiar saying: "If you don't like the weather, just wait." And it is true that there are quick changes often; but the magic behavior of the fog in San Francisco Bay is pure sleight of hand.

Standing at our window on the fourteenth floor of a Nob Hill hotel, in the morning there would be commonly a fog with dismal horns to blow their warnings. Wait only an hour or two and that fog would have disappeared as completely as though wiped away by some giant hand grasping an absorbent cloth. Or else it would be contrariwise: with the early morning glowing and the afternoon lost in fog. We never knew in advance. Excitedly, we would slip out of bed and hasten across to our windows. Perhaps green hills, topped by Tamalpais, gardenlike islands from Belvedere all the way around to Treasure Island, blue water, warships at anchor, an army blimp of silver crossing a placid sky; or, perhaps, if things disposed themselves differently, only billowing fog which hid absolutely everything we had grown to love. But the most remarkable feature of that fog is that it does not come somberly across the sky, driven by an east wind. Not at all. Gaily, it is blown in from the sea, sometimes only wisps and strands of it, sometimes whole engulfing clouds. It doesn't come down; it steals across the landscape, horizontally. Now and then we have watched it come. We have thought we detected its secret methods. But it always deceived us in the end.

⁂

One afternoon we scoured the hills on the promontory between the Golden Gate Bridge and the Pacific. Seeking ocean views we were, frankly: wide blue water, sharp rocks jutting, breakers forming along fair beaches. But could we see them that day? No. The ocean was non-existent. The near landscape came to an end abruptly in thick gray emptiness. Driving back, the world reappeared: bare hills with here and there a clump of trees, thick and closely-grown, little hillocks carpeted blue with lupine or yellow with broom. Below was a deep-sunk inlet of the sea and over yonder the long and stalwart form of Tamalpais; but, by the time we had neared Sausalito and were making the curve toward Belvedere, looking back, fog had possessed the proud summit of Tamalpais and was coasting down the sides of that mountain in white filmy cataracts. They said the National Geographic people had sought to photograph that dramatic rush of the fog down the deep crevices of the mountain; but without avail, for one cannot calculate the day when that phenomenon will take place and even photographers feel their time worthy of consideration. It seemed, when we were looking on, that the whole immediate world would be fog-engulfed. Our host and hostess assured us of it. But, when we had eaten our supper and stepped out upon their hanging garden, under which the sea moved and whispered, the scene was all black crystal washed in moonlight: an Oriental print by Elizabeth Keith, backed by blue and silver and fastened in place by the golden nails of lights strung up and down the steep little hills. So—how could we know which to expect? What could a mere visitor from the East make of it all? Only set it down for sheer magic, watch, admire, wonder, and accept its astonishingly beautiful changeableness.

⁂

So now we have added a new kind of fog to our collection—the fog of San Francisco Bay, a thing of whim, of gypsy-like speed and wistfulness and contradictory mood. We were one day about to make a flight southward and hence conjectured quite unnecessarily upon how the fog would treat us, whether indeed it would permit us to start at all. But of one thing we were certain: whatever it did would be mere pretense. For it would not endure; it would tease us, frighten us maybe, and then take itself off in haste to some other deserving spot on the map. It would be pure enchantment, adding to the loveliness instead of marring it; it would remain always a part of the landscape. It had already become impossible to think of San Francisco without it.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

## *Sierra Dawn*

One after one the snowy slopes take fire
in a mounting tide of light:
chrome-orange, rose-ocher, and pale flame,
beyond the sapphire shadows of deep chasm,
beyond the lilac mystery of silent gorge.

Unsoftened by relief of any tree,
untempered by least moving wing or sound:
this is a land compounded of sheer snow
and rock
and the colossal hush of morning sky.

Here in this diamond-blue daybreak,
under no wind, no shift of snow,
the voice is silent with the silent dawn,
confronted with this miracle of ice and light.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

## "LA OBRA DEL AMOR DIVINO Y EL AMOR DEBEN AJUSTARSE"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL DICHO FAMILIAR: "Ajusta tan bien como un zapato viejo" o: "Ajusta tan bien como el papel sobre la pared" indica que la cosa que se destina a cierto lugar ajusta perfectamente, que sirve para el objeto que se persigue y que el resultado es satisfactorio, armonioso y agradable.

Así es con la obra del Amor divino. La obra del Amor divino proporciona una perfecta válvula de escape para todas nuestras energías, vence todos los obstáculos y llega a alcanzar el objetivo final. Hacer la obra del Amor divino es el único modo de vencer el espíritu de discordia y engaño que ahora domina el mundo, y de cumplir la ley.

En contestación a la pregunta, *"¿Cómo definiría Ud. la Ciencia Cristiana?"* Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice (LA DIVINA CIENCIA RUDIMENTAL, p. 1): "Como la ley de Dios, la ley del bien, que interpreta y demuestra el divino Principio y la regla de la armonía universal."

¿Cuál es la obra del Amor divino? La obra del Amor divino es establecer en la conciencia del individuo la ley de Dios, el bien, el Principio creador. Es fortalecer nuestra fé en la omnipresencia y omnipotencia de Dios, y dedicarnos nosotros mismos al establecimiento del amor, la libertad, la justicia y la verdad a través del mundo. El obscuro sentimiento que hoy eclipsa el mundo nos habla de la tarea que tenemos que hacer, quizás la más difícil que jamás haya afrontado generación alguna.

La preparación para la obra del Amor divino es un proceso gradual de educación de sí mismo. El demostrador más grande del Amor divino de todos los tiempos Cristo Jesús puso en claro, al tiempo de su primera aparición en público a la edad de doce años, que él estaba ocupado en las cosas de su Padre. "Y el niño crecía, y se iba fortaleciendo en espíritu, llenándose de sabiduría: y la gracia de Dios era sobre él" (Lucas 2:40). Para Jesús las cosas de su Padre eran también las suyas propias; fué el conocimiento de su unión con el Padre lo que capacitó a Jesús para manifestar indefectiblemente la presencia y el poder de Dios.

Siglos más tarde la señora Eddy fué divinamente inspirada en su revelación del verdadero ser del hombre y su relación para con el Padre. Ella ha revelado la verdad de que cada idea de Dios habita constantemente en la infinita conciencia divina, así que cada individuo deriva de la única Mente eterna todo lo que es necesario para su provisión, su sostenimiento y su felicidad porque Dios es el bien incesante y el hombre es espiritual.

En la Ciencia se dice bien claro que en la casa del Padre no puede haber ningún conflicto, ni ausencia de gozo, ni falta de armonía, ni defectos o deficiencias. También se puede probar que ninguna sugestión mesmérica, ni creencia falsa, ni argumento alguno puede encontrar alojamiento en un reino que está bajo el dominio del omnipotente Amor divino. Las imperativas pretensiones de las dificultades humanas, odio, temor, confusión, guerra o enfermedad, no ofrecen ningún peligro ni desesperan a aquel que entiende que el hombre, imagen de Dios, es la idea perfecta del Amor divino.

El efecto práctico de estar alerta a la siempre activa ley de Dios es la comprensión del amor que cura el error y trae salvación por medio del Cristo, la Verdad. Establecer un sentido verdadero y satisfactorio de seguridad y de paz en los detalles diarios de la experiencia humana es lo que la Ciencia divina exige del hombre.

Una simple aplicación de la ley de Dios en la cual "la obra del Amor divino y el Amor deben ajustarse" (HIMNARIO DE LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA, número 52), fué hecha efectiva por una discípula de la Ciencia Cristiana cuando supo que su tren venía con algunas horas de retraso y no llegaría a tiempo al empalme de los ferrocarriles donde tenía que trasbordar. Esta discípula analizó su pensamiento cuidadosa y constantemente. Rehusó aceptar el error, o condición de desajuste. Se mantuvo firme en el hecho de que, puesto que ella estaba ocupada en la obra del Amor divino, esta obra no podía ser interrumpida y no podía haber ningún desorden en el desenvolvimiento de una actividad legítima. Percibió que la obra del Amor divino era el darse cuenta, con absoluta confianza, de que la ley de Dios opera natural y armoniosamente y que no había lugar a duda en este caso del ajuste de cada detalle relacionado con su obra. Ninguna ansiedad, ni impaciencia, ni molestia, ni ensayos mentales de otros cambios de planes que fueran necesarios permitió entrar en su conciencia.

Por consiguiente, a causa de su inseparabilidad de la solicitud toda amorosa de su Padre-Madre Dios y su conocimiento de la presencia directora del Amor divino, el resultado de su permanencia positiva en la casa del Padre fué que esta discípula hizo una conexión con otro tren que la llevó al lugar de su destino a tiempo para cumplir su compromiso. Al reconocer agradecida este desenvolvimiento divino y natural de la verdad de que "la obra del Amor divino y el Amor deben ajustarse" tuvo otra prueba más de la infalible operación de la Ciencia Cristiana.

Así es con toda fase de la actividad humana. Reposo en tiempos de confusión, serenidad bajo presión de las circunstancias y tranquila confianza en un poder mayor que ningún otro concepto ajeno—estas son pruebas prácticas de que la ley de Dios opera en todo individuo que voluntariamente reconoce que el Amor y la obra del Amor son absolutamente completos, armoniosos, y que están en perfecto acuerdo con el plan de la Mente creadora.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

## To Prove That Cubans Are Lyric-Minded

THE CITY IS STEEPED in history. Each wall, each building, has its story. And Havana's history is not a textbook affair, either, but a part of the pattern of daily living. Even should you wish to, you can't escape it. Every guide, taxi driver, policeman, and street urchin wants tourists to appreciate and be properly awed by the city landmarks. See the historic buildings, by all means, if not for their associations, at least for the beauty of their architecture. . . . But don't for a second lose sight of this: Havana has much more than past glory with which to hold your interest. Merely walking through the streets is a fascinating sightseeing trip. Most of the stores have open fronts. . . . You pass a barber-shop and watch a *caballero* getting his side-burns trimmed for the night's dance; if you stare fascinatedly as he is sprayed with cologne, he may half rise from his chair to bow politely. . . . Street vendors pass unendingly, some precariously balancing glass cases of gaudy pastries on their heads or loaded down with forests of wooden coat-hangers, others literally walking billboards. . . . *Guaguas* (the little buses) tear past at a maniacal rate of speed; trolleys clang along busily. In front of the clubs sit the gentlemen in rocking-chair brigades, hissing now and then to attract a passing friend. Over the balconies of the houses hang soft-eyed mulatto women watching the life in the streets below. And, of course, no matter where you go or how you look, you are followed by a chorus of *"Ay, qué linda!"* (How beautiful!) *"Sabrosísima!"* (Delicious!) and *"Qué carita más preciosa!"* (What an exquisite face!. Don't lose your equanimity; the comments are inevitably admiring, outrageously flattering, and certainly one of the most charming customs of the country.

When Cubans utter endearments, they are endlessly resourceful. . . . Unlike Americans who do everything possible to hide a poetic strain, these people proudly indulge their love of imagery, and constantly make use of romance and oratory. Once, we were introduced to a muscular young sportsman. There we stood in a crowded lobby. He bowed over our hands, then straightened up. "Margarita! You said the name was Margarita!" he exclaimed delightedly. The one of us who was a Margarita nodded. "Margarita!" he beamed. *"Dios!"* And then he launched into a poem about *margaritas* (daisies); the recitation lasted a full five minutes, complete with gestures. Finally, he bowed and walked away. . . .

As deep as his poetic streak is the Cuban's love for music. All day long, Havana echoes with song. In the morning you are awakened by the melodic cries of the chicken-seller, the vegetable hawker, the peddlers of coat hangers and the knife sharpeners. Each has his distinctive trade chant. In every café, no matter how small, there are a guitarist and singer; at night, on every corner, strolling musicians. Cubans are lyric-minded and their voices naturally have a cantabile quality. Their conversation runs in ripples and rills, and, after a while, you will find the same cadence creeping into yours. When you call for the chamberman at the hotel, you don't say *Camarero;* you sing it. Cubans will burst into song at the slightest provocation, without a trace of bashfulness. They are surprised when you confess you can't warble a note. Once we even got a bitter complaint from our escorts: that we never sang to them on the way home. There is rhythm . . . that shows in everything, from the way the women walk to the way a little errand boy pats out *conga* beats on the box he is delivering.—From "Havana Mañana—A Guide to Cuba and the Cubans," by CONSUELO HERMER and MARJORIE MAY. (New York: Random House.)

## Our Own Epic Singer

WHEN I WAS A BOY of fourteen, Mark Twain took hold of me as no other writer had then and few have since. I lay on the rug before the fire in the long winter evenings and my father read me *The Innocents Abroad* and *Roughing It* and *Old Times on the Mississippi*, and I laughed till I cried. Nor was it all laughter. The criticism of life, strong and personal, if crude, the frank, vivid comments on men and things, set me thinking as I had never thought, and for several years colored my maturing reflection in a way that struck deep and lasted long. . . .

This much is clear, to start with, that Mark is not to be defined or judged by the ordinary standards of mere writers or literary men. He was something different, perhaps something bigger and deeper and more human, at any rate something different. He did a vast amount of literary work and did it, if one may say so, in a literary manner. He was capable of long, steady toil at the desk. He wrote and rewrote, revised his copy over and over again with patience and industry. He had the writer's sense of living for the public, too; he instinctively made copy of his deepest personal emotions and experiences. And he liked literary glory. To be sure, he sometimes denied this. . . . All the same, fame was sweet to him.

Yet one cannot think of him as a professional writer. Rather, there is something of the bard about him, of the old, epic, popular singer, who gathered up in himself, almost unconsciously, the life and spirit of a whole nation and poured it forth, more as a voice, an instrument, than as a deliberate artist. Consider the mass of folklore in his best, his native books. Is it not just such material as we find in the spontaneous productions of an earlier age?

Better still, perhaps, we should speak of him as a journalist; for a journalist he was essentially and always, in his themes, in his gorgeous and unfailing rhetoric, even in his attitude toward life. The journalist, when inspired and touched with genius, is the nearest equivalent of the old epic singer, most embodies the ideal of pouring out the life of his day and surroundings with as little intrusion as possible of his own personal, reflective consciousness.—From "Portraits and Personalities," by GAMALIEL BRADFORD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)


## *What other such gift!*

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

**SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy**

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

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# The People's Stake in a Free Press Vital to Free Government

**All attempts to intimidate or encroach on newspapers' right to obtain and print the facts must be resisted by building close and understanding relations with public, says David Hinshaw in Columbia address.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 12—Close, understanding relations with the reading public is the way for newspapers to combat attacks seeking to "make the press impotent by limiting its freedom . . . or diluting its strength by withholding facts or putting them out of focus," David Hinshaw, journalist and public relations counsel, said in an address today at the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York City.

Mr. Hinshaw, a Vice-President of the Institute of Public Relations, Inc., New York, who delivered the Straus Memorial Association lecture, was introduced by Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the School. A partial text of the address follows:

This paper seeks to indicate the place an editor occupies in our free society. It seeks also to emphasize some of journalism's opportunities and responsibilities in tomorrow's world. Such consideration is timely because American journalism today stands on the threshold of high adventure; the high adventure of sending American ideas and ideals to the shores of the seven seas just as our Yankee Clipper captains and crews thrilled the nation and the world with their ability to carry American goods to all those same shores; just as the American-made moving picture has made the peoples of the world familiar with American way of living.

The world welcomed the American goods those Clipper ships carried and it welcomed the entertainment our moving pictures brought them. Tomorrow it will give even more hearty welcome to your efforts to send it interesting, factual accounts about men and events which reveal the way a free society makes realizable the golden hopes of men. In the days ahead your profession can do more than guns and bombs to destroy the assumption that any group of self-appointed men are competent to do a people's thinking for them. You can, in time, make the American way of life the world way of life and you can do it without the aid of soldiers or subsidies, trade concessions or international treaties. Your profession can inspire other men to work and fight to gain and hold our way of life if you will but tell the gorgeous, growing, vital story of the way a free people live and let live.

Today one United States magazine, the Reader's Digest, is distributing 10,500,000 copies every month in five languages on four continents and publication will be made in three more languages within a few months. Once the war has ended, its editors expect to print this magazine in still more tongues and distribute it in more and more nations. Polls have revealed to the editors that the first five articles in reader interest in each issue in the United States are also, with slight variation, the first five in each of the foreign countries in which the Magazine is published. The Magazine's formula for telling in an interesting manner the finest accomplishments of our people has a universal appeal which in time, on questions, for example, such as postwar world-wide reconstruction, will influence the thinking and action of millions of the most intelligent people in nations all over the world. This magazine did not exist 25 years ago.

### Newspapermen at Peace Table

Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press, in his speech delivered at the 1943 annual meeting of that organization, emphasized the need for newsmen to sit at the peace table since, in his opinion, "it is doubtful whether any politician or soldier can have a better understanding of most of the causes of war than accomplished newspapermen of international experience." He called upon his editor hearers "to foster a crusade that the people of all countries may be granted what is a constitutional right here—namely, a free press which has served and preserved the rights of free men." He urged that news be made available to journalists at its source and that transmission facilities shall be available equally to every nation's home and foreign press and added, "The truth can bring mutual understanding across international barriers."

This indication of the journalistic profession's emergence from the seat of an observer and reporter into that of international statesmanship; the interest of people throughout the world in American journalism as revealed by the international success of the Reader's Digest and of the air-mail Latin-American edition of Time plus the fact that today's global war is an ideological as well as a military one, serve to create the conviction that the journalist's world of tomorrow is bold with promise and big with hope. My conviction on the subject rests upon a lifetime of relationship with the press and a fairly close observation of trends in our fast-changing world.

The late Oscar S. Straus once pointed out that we in America have been especially blessed because "our entire history is an open and legible book." Our editors of yesterday made and kept our history "an open and legible book" and in the process made the press of America a true public servant—a good citizen. They gave it an alert civic conscience. They strove mightily to keep it free from government domination. They hand it on to you as free as any human institution can be. But—and this point is of vital interest to every alert lover of liberty—the fight for a free press is never won—even in America. Today and now bureaucrats are covertly attempting to gain government control of advertising and thereby bring the nation's press to heel.[1] Bureaucrats only last month sought to prevent journalists from reporting the sessions of the international food conference now being held at Hot Springs, Virginia.[2] Last year the gag bill proposed by Attorney General Biddle if enacted into law would have muzzled criticism of the Administration.[3] Last year, too, the Roosevelt Administration instituted an antimonopoly suit against the Associated Press for the reason, according to popular belief, that it wanted to punish a publisher opponent and favor a publisher supporter.[4] A few years ago the NRA carried a section which, had it been accepted by publishers, could have throttled the press. Always there has been and always there will be attempted official intimidation, limitation or regulation of the press.

Yours is largely the responsibility for meeting and resisting these attacks from without which seek to make the press impotent by limiting its freedom or which dilute its strength by withholding facts or putting them out of focus. Other enemies of the press will try to destroy its influence by raising questions about its honesty. Their false charges will create a serious problem for you because the unthinking will ape them by saying "you can't believe anything you read in the newspapers." You can minimize this problem by maintaining close, understanding relations with your public.

The first duty of the editors of our journals of information and opinion is to gain and hold the public's faith in their integrity. This is a primary duty because they come third in the grouping of dominant forces in a democracy.

The people, who are the source of power, come first and compose a free society's first estate.

The servants of a free people, who direct the machinery of government which was created to provide the common services and protection for the people, comprise the second estate.

The editors, whose journals provide the people with the information and opinion which make the creation and enforcement of laws possible, are the third most powerful group in a free modern state; therefore, they in fact, and should in name, comprise its third estate.

The high place held by journals and journalists today in a free society forces into oblivion the estate classification made under thirteenth century monarchy when the clergy composed the first, the nobles the second, the common people the third, and the lower classes the fourth estate. About a century ago, the press displaced the lower classes, since which time until here and now, common usage had made it the fourth estate.

### Higher Rating Deserved

Members of our journalistic profession also are entitled to a higher estate rating than that based on a thirteenth century classification because their publications are the single source of detailed information about important official orders and regulations. Government officials now depend almost wholly upon the newspapers to inform the people about rationing regulations, ration cards, Presidential orders for holding the line against inflation, manpower and draft regulations and countless other orders. The Government by placing this dependence on the nation's newspapers and magazines, has demonstrated that it recognizes them to be indispensable as channels of information and as accurate as are law journals.

Men and women who assume, therefore, that our newspapers are losing their influence, are terribly mistaken. They are mistaken because they discount the incalculably important contribution our journals make to orderly public conduct through their columns. If you believe such people, then you also should believe that America has miserably failed in her efforts to breed and educate a race which, given the facts, is able to form sound conclusions. If this were true, we would be fighting a global war in vain.

There are opponents of the press who when they bring charges of sin in act and in failure to act against some individual newspaper or editorial practice make their allegations apply to all. But one illustration does not make a case. Many of you, moreover, occasionally observe editorial inconsistencies which disturb your ideals. Neither these nor other sins, however, can substantially detract from the fundamental truth that the people could not make free government function effectively without the help of newspapers which perform a great and essential public service by reporting, criticizing, clarifying, and amplifying all information from whatever source. Our publications thus are able to help crystallize and accelerate the formation of a public opinion which shapes the public policy and thereby they become indispensable to the conduct of free government.

Some men and women who gain their information about public events from the newsreels and the radio may take exception to this statement. They, too, are entitled to hold and express their opinions. It is true that the newsreel and the radio have placed the formation of mass public opinion on a parity with the mass production of industry. This admission, however, does not successfully controvert the fact that, due to their natural limitations, both the newsreel and the radio, for the most part, are forced to summarize and dramatize impressions rather than to present full descriptions of events which are shaping the course of civilization. Important and invaluable news dispensers to modern society as are the newsreel and the radio, they nevertheless complement rather than supplant the newspaper. Even the newspaper publishers who only a few years ago looked upon the radio as an undesirable competitor today recognize it as their greatest circulation getter. Men and women buy newspapers so that they may be able to read all about and reflect upon information they heard summarized over a radio or saw flashed from a newsreel.

Anyone who is uncertain about the people's dependence upon newspapers needs only to make a study of a cross-section of the nation's press as I did, during the pivotal week of Aug. 9-15, 1942. I checked 16 newspapers for the purpose of learning what was occupying the minds and troubling the hearts of the people of the nation. I selected these 16 newspapers primarily on the basis of their availability. None was selected because of its political or social slant. The papers were: The New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Hartford Courant, The Christian Science Monitor of Boston, Cleveland Press, Detroit News, Chicago Tribune, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Kansas City Star, Portland, Oregon Journal, Los Angeles Times, Dallas News, New Orleans Times Picayune, Atlanta Constitution, Baltimore Sun, and the Philadelphia Bulletin.

### News Coverage Checked

The New York Times was checked on war news only for the purpose of learning what the editors of a great paper, the most accurate of all judges on the newsworthiness of events, considered the relative value of war and non-war news measured in column inches and favored position. The check revealed that the Times' editors devoted nearly half of the news section for that week to an account or description of military engagements, political, economic or other events related to the war or to the impact of the war upon our way of life. The remaining approximate 50 per cent of the Times first section was given over to domestic news items, editorials, book reviews, advertisements, etc.

The editorials, columnists' articles and letters to the editor of the remaining newspapers were checked both as to subject matter and point of view. Nearly 80 per cent of the approximately 700 editorials which appeared in these 15 newspapers that week discussed some phase of the war. All but a very few of the columnists' articles discussed subjects related directly or indirectly to the war. Fully 74 per cent of the 600-odd letters-to-the-editor discussed the war and its effect on the nation. The people, thus, were not complacent about the war, despite the then-tendency of Washington bureaucrats to charge them with complacency or to accuse them of being fifth columnists whenever public criticism of official bungling or wrong doing became too pointed for their comfort.

A substantial number of columnists' articles published during that week were objective and national in their point of view and ably interpretive as well. Others, evidently written by clever men without deep understanding and partisan at the cost of facts, appeared to be mere outlets for personal opinion. But the top men of this new profession were invaluable aids to editors who sought to destroy sectional or provisional political thinking.

These columnists are most helpful to the editor in many ways. Their articles, however, do not in any way make it possible for him to scrap his own editorial page. The editor who trys to get along without it is only half fulfilling his duty. A good newspaper reports the news in as unbiased a manner as is humanly possible and it also criticizes, clarifies and amplifies in its editorial columns the accounts of events which appear in its news columns.

I checked the letters-to-the-editor page because it constitutes the nation's most democratic forum. It is not wholly representative of a cross-section of the people, partly because an individual editor usually has the power to decide what letters are to be printed, partly because the type and character of the newspaper quite definitely reflects the character and quality of its readers and partly because the majority of readers usually are less likely to write their editors than those whose show-off tendencies or zeal frequently prompt them to express themselves.

Despite these limitations, the letters-to-the-editor page is always informative and interesting. This was especially true during the second week of last August. I then found in its columns glimpses of what the nation is now officially thinking, of action demanded, that is only now being tardily taken by officials. Proposals for labor laws were months ahead of actual legislation; demands for bureaucratic controls and complaints about official fumbling and wrongdoing in mid-August clearly forecast the November election result. The main concern of the letter writers of that week was related to the war and its direct and indirect effects upon the nation and our institutions.

### Formulation of Policy

This study, which revealed the way 16 representative newspapers treated war news, gave me a fresh and increased respect for the newspaper profession as well as for the high purpose and wisdom of the people, albeit my regard for and belief in them and in democratic institutions always has been unshaken. Best of all, this study made doubly clear how a free press aids in the discussion, refining and popularization or rejection of ideas, issues and policies. It revealed how one editor after another, with the aid of leaders in and out of office, with the help of columnists and of writers of letters-to-the-editor, explores ideas and proposals in the public interest, discovers their merits or their weaknesses, and advances or discards them. They show that a national policy, based on integrity, common sense and true merit, is slowly formulated out of these thousands of discussions which editors foster and guide. These discussions distil the collective wisdom of the people and then serve to direct and control the people's servants.

The editorials, columnists' articles and letters-to-the-editor discussions in the fifteen papers referred to revealed anew how quick the people are to recognize and reject the phony; how much they hate cant and hishonesty, how insistently they demand facts and fairness. The check revealed also that the published expressions and reflections of the people's point of view helped slowly, but clearly and definitely, to shape the formation of a public opinion from which there gradually emerged a national policy worthy of a great people. The check revealed, too, that the ultimate source of the power which fixes he course of the nation, even during a total war effort in which their officials technically have entire power, actually resides in the people.

Some people contend, however, that the newspapers' influence is on the wane and try to make their case by citing the fact that President Roosevelt was re-elected in 1936 and again in 1940, despite the opposition of a majority of the nation's newspapers. This contention will not hold water because it recognizes newspapers but ignores circulation. The Leavenworth, Kansas Times counts editorially as one paper against Roosevelt and the New York Daily News counts as one paper for Roosevelt, but the News' seven-day circulation is 361 times greater than the Times' six-day circulation. It also ignores the fact that every paper's news columns, which form more opinion than editorial pages, were open alike to the President and his opponents.

All of the nation's newspaper editors who opposed President Roosevelt's candidacies for re-election on the editorial pages (a majority of them did) but who gave the President's candidacies front-page, top-column headline space (almost every one in the nation did) lived up to the finest traditions of their profession. And they proved conclusively to all understanding men that the newspaper is the most powerful public opinion influence in our national life today.

The newspaper gives the reader the running story of fast-moving world events and supports it with hot-off-the-griddle interpretations. The magazine editor follows with a more leisurely and complete presentation or interpretation of the phases of those events which are of peculiar significance or interest to his readers. But it is the newspaper editor who appraises and highlights the news events in a way which serves to guide newsreel producers, radio commentators, and magazine editors in their selection and treatment of what they offer the public.

### Fine Job Reporting War

How well the nation's journals have performed their duty during the war is revealed in their columns. War correspondents have written some of the finest copy ever published about military events and action. Nothing more thrilling or dramatic can be imagined than some of their descriptions of the Coral Sea and Midway battles. Everywhere in Europe, Asia, Africa or the Pacific, correspondents, who unlike soldiers are unequipped to defend themselves, are taking risks equal to those of the nation's fighting men so that they may be able to make firsthand reports of this war's terrible struggle. They thus are demonstrating to the world that their profession has grown up.

It has become evident since the newspaper profession came of age that no newspaper editor can be truly successful unless he is a keen, able man who possesses an alert civic conscience.

The great majority of successful newspaper editors gain and hold their influence because they are honest, because they place public good above personal gain, because they are indefatigable workers in public causes, and because they usually are the best-informed, clearest-thinking, broadest-minded men in the communities.

Anyone who doubts this general statement could well do as I did in the summer of 1941; that is, visit newspaper editors here and there while taking an automobile trip across the nation. My formula upon reaching a town at mealtime was to go to the local newspaper office and ask for the editor, then say to him:

"My name is Hinshaw. You likely never have heard of me. I have nothing to sell or give away. I'm driving through and I'm curious about your town. Come along and I'll buy your meal if you will tell me about it and the people." Always the editor accepted and always I would ask him: What do you raise or make here; what are your people like; where do they come from; what's wrong or right with them; what's the future of this section; how do the people feel about their governments—local, state, and federal; what is the intellectual level, the spiritual high or low; how many churches do you have; what about your school system; what do they think about the war in Europe?

### Intelligent Answers

Every editor had intelligent, understanding and comprehensive answers to these and a host of other questions Nearly every editor saw his community whole, not for example as would the occasional banker who usually emphasized deposits and loans or a real-estate man who talked in terms of property sales or the merchant who dwelt on sales and collections, the preacher who talked most about the spiritual waywardness or progress of his flock or the teacher whose interest was largely in the intellectual growth of his pupils.

Nearly every American newspaper editor possesses an alert civic conscience. Most editors are decent, intelligent, able, community-wise and public spirited. All editors with these qualities print news in news columns and reserve opinions for editorial columns. This is not a world-wide practice even among intelligent nations. German editors, for instance, according to Dr. Eric W. Stoetzner, former Advertising Director and Business Manager of the Frankfurter Zeitung, never accentuate the news. "The German press," said Dr. Stoetzner, in a recent speech "always has been an opinion press which nursed the editorial idea in every column. These columns always represented an ideology." While such a practice would be legal in the United States, it is not followed by self-respecting editors because it is not honest. The quality of the American newspaper is determined not by the attitude of the editorial page but "by the crystal clarity and unstrained truth of its news columns and news headlines."

Neither laws nor court orders have created this standard for American journals. The hard experience of countless thousands of editors and the reactions of millions of readers simply proved again and again that honesty is best, not for its own sake alone, but as a policy. The strained essence of our wisdom as a self-governing people holds that public opinion is the cornerstone of democracy. Given the truth about men and events the people will form a sound public opinion. Those who live under dictators, however, are denied this truth and instead are supplied with distorted or perverted news. The inevitable result is that their opinions are distorted or perverted.

### Power of Editors

The great majority of our journals, on the other hand, give the people the truth about men and events as their editors see and understand it. They fail at times because they are human beings and at other times because they are uncertain about what is truth, just as men ever have been since long before Pilate first posed the question. The record of our editors' growth in ethics, civic virtue and specialized ability during the past two centuries in America, however, has been the envy of men in their profession throughout the world. Their effective use of public opinion has made them more powerful than either our political parties or our statesmen.

Statesmen and administrations recede into history. Economic theories and political parties, administrative methods and boundaries between nations, too, have their day and pass. But the power of public opinion continues undiminished from one generation to another, unchecked and uncheckable. It makes or breaks administrations and tosses rulers into the discard because they can exist only as long as they reflect or give expression to the existing dominant public opinion.

Abraham Lincoln said of it:

"Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed. Consequently he who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes or decisions possible or impossible to be executed."

### Responsibilities of Leadership

You here are familiar with the prizes your university awards every year to newspaper reporters and editors who have made some exceptional public contribution such as cleaning up a civic mess, revealing the machinations of a Ku Klux Klan or of a rotten state or local political machine. These are the dramatic services which get publicized. But of even greater importance to the cause of civic righteousness are the unheralded civic contributions of the editorial heroes whose exemplary lives and commendable practices have enabled them to transform the life of a community from that of the sordid commonplace to one of spiritual worth and fine civic purpose.

The increasing complexities of life and government have placed such tremendous responsibilities of leadership upon members of the journalistic profession as to make it almost incumbent upon them to start thinking about the creation of a character and educational qualification code for editors. Writing on this subject recently in his Emporia, Kan., Gazette, William Allen White said that:

"It should be the business of the organized newspaper profession to demand a code and to set up in the nation and in the various states, boards that will regulate our profession as other professional men regulate theirs.

"The code should be set up and enforced by newspapermen as doctors, lawyers, teachers, and preachers control their own professions. It is no place for government to interfere except to enforce the findings of the duly constituted examining board."

You who are about to transfer your energies from the schoolroom to the newsroom will shortly become members of the world's most remarkable fraternity, that of the newspaper profession. It has some unique quality of spirit which no other professional fraternity possesses. You join it not by paying initiation fees or dues nor by accepting rules and by-laws, but by those qualities of mind and spirit which qualify you for your newspaper job. Nowhere else will you find such open and quick minds, such irresponsibly responsible spirits, such a sense of fair play or so much reverence for well-founded traditions. Nowhere else will you find such a happy blending of age with youth, a blending made possible because the spirits of its members remain young and their minds impressionable.

### Truth Vital

This lighter, free-masonry side of journalism will help you to measure up to the grave responsibilities and great opportunities which will be yours when you leave the schoolroom for the newsroom. Your responsibilities will consist of preserving and improving the best practices and standards which have grown, Topsy-like, in the profession. These include a breadth of interest in local affairs, an alert patriotism and a quick civic conscience. Your opportunities will consist in part of creating and maintaining standards which will give the newspaper profession a dignity and character which is in keeping with its importance. You editors of tomorrow will be writing and thinking for the most literate and the most widely traveled men and women who ever have read newspapers. Only those editors with exceptional intelligence, certain integrity and high purpose will be able to guide the thinking of such men and women. Only the truly well-educated editor will be able to treat interestingly the subjects about which many of them have detailed, first-hand knowledge. Only that editor who matches his community service with their war service will be qualified to minister to the intelligence of such men and women and their families. Only an editor who has a tender regard for the ever-living truth that he is merely a trustee, never an owner, of the power he holds over public thought and action, will be a worthy member of a free society's third estate.

Perhaps, until a better one is written, the oath of the Athenian Youth will serve members of the newspaper profession. It read:

"To bring no disgrace to the City by dishonest act . . . to fight for the ideals and sacred things, alone and with many . . . to desert no faltering comrade . . . to obey and revere the city laws and to invite respect and reverence in those above who are prone to annul or set them at naught . . . to strive unceasingly to quicken the public sense of civic duty . . . to transmit this city not less but better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

If your generation can gain the adoption of and adherence to such an oath by the members of your profession, our children's children will set you apart with the great of the earth.

There is your responsibility. There is your great opportunity.

Camera Guild, Inc.

**As Citizens of a Democracy They Claim Their Right to Unbiased News**

**And the newspapers on their part consistently defend this right, on the ground that freedom in publishing information of general interest is essential to the conduct of free government.**

### Why This Text

*Ordinarily The Christian Science Monitor would not give so generously of its space to any but the most important address on public affairs by some world leader. The address printed on this page, however, vitally concerns journalism, citizenship, and government. It is by a man of whom most readers will never have heard, yet Mr. Hinshaw, out of a lifetime of newspaper and public experience with ordinary people, speaks with impelling wisdom.*

# *Intimate Message: Washington*

***Women Labor Leaders Up in Arms*** ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Women aren't making half as much fuss over President Roosevelt's recent hold-the-line order as are John L. Lewis' coal miners though it threatens to upset the Government's whole "equal-pay-for-equal-work" campaign.

Under the President's anti-inflation order, the National War Labor Board has announced that it is "powerless" to grant women "equal pay for equal work" any longer—at least until Economic Stabilization Chief James F. Byrnes has clarified the order.

The Labor Board made this announcement in deferring action on a request for an "equal-pay-for-equal-work" clause for women workers in a contract at the Waukesha Motor Company of Wisconsin.

Women labor leaders in the Capital—as well as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt—are confident that the "equal-pay-for-equal-work" policy is not being dropped permanently. If it were not for President Roosevelt's present troubles with John L. Lewis, the hold-the-line order might have been modified before this, but the White House does not want to seem to be handing women a wage increase with one hand and keeping it back from the coal miners with the other.

Actually, the President's feminine labor advisers contend, this would not be the case, since women are not asking for a raise but only that the pay for the job they hold be kept the same whether it is held by a man or a woman. Such a move would not be inflationary, they say. On the contrary, a reduction in the wage paid would mean a breaking down of wage rates to the disadvantage of soldiers who have been told that their wage rates will be maintained until they return from the front.

Women labor leaders in the Capital are up in arms over the effect of the hold-the-line order which, if allowed to stand, may wipe out all the National War Labor Board has done to equalize wage rates paid to women with those paid to men.

Before the hold-the-line order, the Labor Board had ordered over 500 companies to equalize their pay rates. The form of equal pay clause most frequently ordered by the Board reads: "Wage rates for women shall be set in accordance with the principle of equal pay for comparable quantity and quality of work on comparable operations."

Present confusion on the "equal-pay-for-equal-work" policy may have a bad effect because companies which have been ordered to adopt it may now consider that it is not necessary. According to Miss Elisabeth Christman, of the National Women's Trade Union League who until recently directed the Women's Bureau equal-pay campaign, one of the first companies directed to equalize wage rates —General Motors Corporation—had not actually done it at the time of her last check.

The equal-pay controversy becomes more and more important each day since women are the only large pool of labor on which the nation has to draw now. Approximately 15,000,000 American women are now listed by the Census Bureau as engaged in gainful employment. Nearly 3,000,000 of these have gone to work in the last year, and it is estimated that approximately this many more will be needed this year. By the end of the year, 50 per cent of the workers in aircraft plants will be women.

A breaking down in wage rates for this many workers could have a serious effect on worker income that it might take the returning soldiers years to build up again. According to Shipbuilder Henry F. Kaiser they will have trouble enough getting their jobs back at all from a large portion of women who will insist on continuing to work. If employers have to raise wages for returning men workers, they may favor keeping women.

Women are putting on another little side campaign in Washington to get recognition on the War Manpower Commission's Labor-Management Committee. Recognizing the growing place of women in their industries numerous plants from coast to coast are now putting women on their Labor-Management Policy-Making Committee, but not in Washington!

Paul V. McNutt was asked about the chances of a woman getting on his Labor-Management Committee at a press conference the other day.

The Committee, he pointed out, is made up of three labor members, three management members and three farm members. "We have no objection to women, but if there's to be one on the Committee, one of these three groups must appoint her," he said.

Management is not likely to appoint a woman spokesman, neither are farm organizations. Women's best chance for representation would probably be through the labor movement where at local levels they are attaining more of a voice than they ever had before.

As long as women continue to be satisfied to take just the jobs that are offered to them when men aren't available and accept lower wage rates than men for the same work this will continue to be a man's world.

### Reference Notes

1. In its issue of October 3, 1941, Printers' Ink said editorially that:

"Today manufacturers are being told, by representatives of their Government, that advertising is an economic waste, that it adds to the cost of merchandise, that it fosters monopoly, that it is an undesirable and nonessential business activity in a war economy. At least one important section of an important Government department is staffed with individuals who have not concealed antagonism to advertising."

2. In his dispatch of April 27, 1943, Mark Sullivan pointed out:

"Newspapermen and members of Congress are in energetic protest against a limitation on the press. There is more to it than appears on the surface.

"The underlying facts are: President Roosevelt has called an international conference to discuss agriculture and food to meet next month with delegates from 40 nations. The conference is to be held at a resort hotel several hours from Washington, hence not readily accessible to newspapermen. Reporters are to be subjected to extraordinary rules. They will be permitted to attend only two sessions, the plenary ones at the opening and at the closing. They will be denied access to the hotel in which the conference is to be held —quarantined, so to speak, from the delegates. And such news as they are permitted to have will be passed out to them by a government official. Little wonder if many ask, what goes on here?"

3. Although the War Secrets bill which Attorney General Francis D. Biddle asked Congress to pass, early in 1942, was purportedly aimed at spies, it actually specified that it would be a "criminal offense to publish, communicate or divulge in any way or any part of writing, record or drawing classified as secret or confidential by any department of government." Had the bill been enacted into law, it would have prevented criticism of bureaucrats.

4. The antitrust suit brought by the Government against the Associated Press in the summer of 1942 was described editorially by the Washington, D. C., Post as being ". . . not merely curious. It smells." An upstate New York editor believed that a search for the reasons for the suit leads "directly down the highway of revenge and ruthlessness." A New Jersey editor commented by saying, "Radio, because it must beg to be licensed, is under the government's thumb. The nastier of the New Dealers would like to have the American Press in the same spot."

5. Section 10-B of the NRA provided that the President "may from time to time cancel or modify it." Newspaper publishers in subscribing to the code did not thereby consent to any modification thereto or waive any constitutional rights concerning the freedom of the press.

# WRA Japanese Going Into Essential Jobs

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—After nearly a year behind barbed wire, thousands of American citizens of Japanese descent are being systematically moved into essential jobs, the Office of War Information reports, some even into war production industries.

The Relocation Centers, built to house 110,000 Japanese moved from Pacific Coast states, are regarded as "temporary way stations," OWI said, for the majority of the evacuees. More than two thirds of them are American citizens by right of birth.

Investigations are being made into the behavior and attitudes of all adult evacuees, and those cleared as "satisfactory" are eligible to leave the centers and resume normal life when they obtain employment.

"Studies also are made," the agency said, "of communities to which the evacuees propose to move, to insure that their presence will not result in disturbances or danger to the evacuees themselves."

Most of the evacuees, skilled in farm labor, will find work on farms. Despite differences in agricultural practices on the West Coast and in the inland states, those who have already gone out to farms in the interior have "adapted themselves quickly to the new methods," OWI said. The greatest demand to date for Japanese laborers has come from the sugar beet country and vegetable areas around Midwestern cities.

**Large Farm Category**

The last census showed that 8,307 of the 48,691 persons of Japanese ancestry in Oregon, Washington, and California were farm laborers or farm foremen, and an additional 4,832 were unpaid "family" farm workers. Other categories included: professional workers, 1,157; farmers and farm managers, 7,001; proprietors, managers and officials of businesses other than farms, 5,491; clerical, sales and similar workers, 5,512; craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers, 924.

"Re-establishment in private employment in normal communities is the ultimate objective of the War Relocation Authority," the report said, noting that the policy has been approved by the War and Navy Departments and the War Manpower Commission.

Last week the Senate Military Affairs Committee approved recommendations of its subcommittee, headed by Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, for prompt abolishment of all 10 relocation centers as "trouble breeders."

Senator Chandler's committee inspected the camps over a six months' period, and recommended generally that the draft law be applied to all Japanese residents, that all disloyal Japanese be interned immediately, and all loyal, able-bodied Japanese be placed in supervised working area "where they will be accepted" and where military authorities "consider it safe for them to go."

**War Department Unopposed**

Senator Chandler released some details of his group's findings, including letters and information obtained from various governmental and state officials.

Included was a letter from Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy stating that the War Department would not oppose return to Pacific Coast areas of special categories of Japanese, such as wives and children of Japanese-American soldiers now in the Army, but believes any "general resettlement of Japanese there would be "unwise."

Lester C. Hunt, Governor of Wyoming, reported that the Relocation Center in his state has given civilian authorities "no trouble and very little concern."

The Governor proposed that Japanese of military age whose loyalty is unquestioned be inducted into the armed forces; that other loyal citizens be given civilian employment, and those found disloyal be placed in concentration camps.

A WRA is to report Friday on conditions at the Wyoming camps. Senator Edward V. Robertson (R) of Wyoming recently told the Senate that the Japanese at the camp were living better than the State's citizens.

# 7 Shipyard Welders Indicted

BALTIMORE, Md., May 12 (AP)—Seven former Baltimore shipyard welders were indicted May 11 by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of improperly welding metal on ships under construction for the Maritime Commission.

The seven defendants were accused under a section of the Sabotage Act which makes it a criminal offense for an individual to commit an act "with reason to believe that his act might injure, interfere with or obstruct the United States in preparing for and carrying out the war."

Prosecutors explained the men were not accused of wilfully committing an act of sabotage as an agent of a foreign government or as indiyiduals bearing animosity to the United States, but are charged with performing faulty welding while knowing that such acts "might interfere with" the war program.

A total of 10 former shipyard workers have been arrested on the charge in recent weeks. One of them, George Arnold Steele, was convicted by a Federal Court Jury and sentenced to serve 18 months in prison by Judge William C. Coleman.

The remaining nine were arrested shortly after Mr. Steele's conviction, and all but two were indicted by the Grand Jury May 11. The Assistant United States Attorney said those two cases were pending.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation testified at preliminary hearings that the men had engaged in "slugging" or "bridging"—faulty welding practices that speed up production and increase wages of men working on a production basis, but result in bad workmanship.

## Ship Steel Probe

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington of the House Merchant Marine Subcommittee investigating ship structural failures said yesterday evidence so far gathered furnished no indication that such failures as had occurred were caused by defective steel.

Mr. Jackson said the evidence indicated that the several reported cases of vessels "cracking up" were due to so-called "locked up stresses," resulting from procedure followed in mass production, and that "bugs" developed in the process were being ironed out.

None of the cases reported involved serious damage or any injury or loss of life, he said, and in most cases the vessels were repaired and back in service in a few days.

## Garden Tool Styles Cut

In simplifying manufacture of hand tools for Victory Gardens, 324 types of forks have been cut to 76, styles of rakes have been reduced from 55 to 8, hoes from 362 to 39, and hand cultivators from 14 to 8.

# False Rumors On Race Issue Flood Capital

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—A flood of false rumors, apparently stemming from a mass meeting called to support demands for the hiring of Negroes as streetcar and bus employees, has "had Washington by the ears" for the last week, the Evening Star says.

"Respectable citizens," the newspaper says, "are passing, by word of mouth, the most fantastic stories of what they 'heard' had taken place here and there in the last few days, and people are accusing the newspapers of 'suppressing' the facts—when the only fact available is that none of the rumors is true."

The Star reports that newspapers have been swamped with baseless reports of alleged disorder and impending racial clashes between Negroes and white citizens.

Although the mass meeting was held without incident, here are some of the rumors that spread through the Capital:

All the banks in the city were to be robbed.

The parade preceding the mass meeting was to become a full-fledged invasion of the Capital.

A gang of 800 "roughnecks" had been brought from New York to invide downtown theaters and hotels.

Busses were supposed to have been overturned.

Leaves of Negro soldiers had been canceled because there was going to be rioting in Washington.

Concerned over the spectacular rumors, the Washington Federation of Churches investigated and expressed belief that the rumors were "planted" with the idea of sowing dissension between races.

Asserting that the majority of white people "was positively convinced that racial strife was inevitable," the Federation urged:

"Kill rumors because rumors can kill people, here as well as on the battlefront."

## Former General Honored

NEW YORK (AP)—The City Council voted May 11 to name the new Idlewild airport in Queens the "Major General Alexander E. Anderson Airport" in tribute to the late Major General who served in the last war as a commanding officer of the old 69th Regiment. The action must be approved by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia.

# The Monitor's Guide to Films

**"What movies shall we see?"**

**Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; Others may be a disappoiment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.**

**For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.**

**The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.**

AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about revengeful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details at gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.

AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below par melodrama about reformed crook.—M. Y.

AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.

AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.

ALIBI—Clever detective story, well-acted.—M. Y.

AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.

AMERICAN EMPIRE—Western, with Texas soon after Civil War as scene, showing failure of rancher's attempt to set up prairie empire. Fair support for a double bill.—M. Y.

ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, sometimes touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.

APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape.—M.

ARABIAN NIGHTS—Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Scheherazade, Sinbad, Aladdin.—M. Y.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.

AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.

AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs snoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.

BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices.—M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings.—M. Y.

BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BOSTON BLACKIE GOES HOLLYWOOD—Reformed crook retrieves diamond while playing horse with cops and robbers.—M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteur's efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas with vocal interludes. M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.

CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhallovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.

CHEYENNE ROUNDUP—Twins—hero and villain—in well-paced minor musical western.—M. Y. C.

CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

CITY WITHOUT MEN—Flier's wife rescues unjustly convicted husband from prison in routine melodrama that wanders in plot, while achieving considerable excitement.—M. Y.

CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids lick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.

CORREGIDOR—Siege and fall of Corregidor used rather cheaptly in triangle plot.—M. Y.

COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, exciting story of battle against Nazis.—M. Y.

CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.

CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune teller.—M. Y.

DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.

DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.

DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.

DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.

DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT—Kildare series without Dr. Kildare, in a comedy of bride who feigns amnesia to conceal former marriage.—M. Y.

EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery.—M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.

FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.

FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.

FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.

FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F. climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.

FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.

FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN—Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE—Fairly funny farce about modern Pennsylvania pioneers.—M. Y.

GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from concert stage for romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GREAT GILDERSLEEVE—Popular radio character complete with his laugh, without marked success in new medium.—M. Y. C.

GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion of man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.

HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.

HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialities, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.

HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.

HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.

HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.

HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.

HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Führer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.

HI 'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.

I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horrors.—M.

ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, battling city slickers, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.

IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.

IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by cliches and romantic interludes.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks, brutality, and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

IT AIN'T NAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.

JACARE—Camera record of expedition up Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.

JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.

JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End Kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.

KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.

KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist postmurously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.

KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.

KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.

KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.

LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for sake of laugh.—M.

LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IS WAITING—Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.

LASSE-MAJA—Pleasant Swedish film about adventures of Eighteenth Century Robin Hood.—M. Y.

LAST WILL OF MR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts, and "transmigration of souls."—M.

LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.

LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS—Machine-made mystery farce about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.

**Roddy McDowall**
Currently in "My Friend Flicka"

REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.

RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.

RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust as postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.

SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings.—M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS—Tulip time and romance Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

## Recent Releases

GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hatton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.

GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that may interest his listening public.—M. Y. C.

GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.

MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of a boy's gain in confidence through owning a filly. Filmed in Utah in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.

OX-BOW INCIDENT—Mob rule makes tragic mistake on Nevada frontier, 1885. Indictment of lynch law anywhere, any time. Nervy spectators can take it.—M.

SADDLES AND SAGEBRUSH—Lucky Randall and Cannonball join settlers and right mess of wrongs in hot-scrapping western.—M. Y. C.

SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.

SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tenor. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y. C.

SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mildly amusing comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work in branch factory incog discovers how to treat workers better.—MYC

THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—FBI man masquerades as Nazi spy, outwits Gestapo, and rounds up a saboteur in America. Exciting melodrama.—M. Y.

WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with song.—M. Y. C.

LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.

LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A. W. O. L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M

LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girl, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing as rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.

MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.

McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.

MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's.—M. Y.

MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful-businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.

MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Shilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.

NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in war effort.—M. Y.

NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.

NIGHT MONSTER—Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guilty farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama.—M.

ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone Wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertaining, romantic comedy drama. Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING—Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airman from Netherlands.—M. Y.

OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.

PALM BEACH STORY—Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.

PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PAYOFF—Reporter tracks down gangsters who are exploiting a great city. Well-made pattern melodrama.—M. Y.

PIED PIPER—Stirring melodrama of fugitives from Nazis. Excellent propaganda.—M. Y. C.

PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

POWER OF PRESS—Well-meant but lurid melodrama about dangers of irresponsible journalism.—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN—Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M

REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's.—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.

SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON—Sherlock rescues Swiss inventor from Gestapo and Moriarty. Elementary.—M. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR—Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SIEGE OF LENINGRAD—Russian documentary of heroism of city's people in resisting Nazi attacks for 15 months and finally driving away the invaders.—M. Y.

SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.

SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS—Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skilfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.

STAND BY, ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.

STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.

STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.

TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.

TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi magnate exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains long scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.

THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.

THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Farce about husband who returns from Europe to find that his wife has taken up musical career and wishes divorce. Interludes of orchestral music.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about lone British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.

TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.

WAKE ISLAND—Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction, but on the whole well written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME—Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN—Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WHISTLING IN DIXIE—Timid radio sleuth trails a murderer in entertaining knockabout mystery farce.—M. Y.

WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.

WRECKING CREW—Vigorous melodrama about men who make business of demolishing buildings.—M. Y.

YANK AT ETON—Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.

YOUNG AND WILLING—Passable farce about three boys, all stagestruck, who make good.—M. Y.

# West Virginia Legalized Beer Is Enjoined

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 12 (AP)—It could be beside the point, what will all the talk of beer rationing, but three West Virginia judges stood flat-footedly in agreement that the Legislature told a statutory falsehood when it said the brew wasn't intoxicating.

Judge Jake Fisher, sharp-tongued and forthright mountain jurist, touched off a lot of new argument with a direct attack on the 10-year-old West Virginia Act which legalizes general sale of 5 per cent beer outside control of the State Liquor Commission.

He received a hearty amen from the "dry" forces which for a full decade have been aiming every weapon at a law which they said sidesteps the State prohibition repeal amendment stipulation that no intoxicating beverage may be sold for consumption on the premises.

From the bench in Glenville, Judge Fisher slapped a permanent injunction against a beer establishment and apparently opened the way for a Supreme Court test of the law.

Handing down the injunction, asked by the Town of Glenville on the contention that the establishment was a public nuisance, Judge Fisher held the Act was unconstitutional.

Judges C. C. Chambers at Logan and Charles Ferguson at Williamson quickly chimed in while making addresses to juries.

The Legislature told just a plain lie when it decreed that beer wouldn't make you drunk, they said in effect.

A bill was offered in the 1943 Legislature which would give Circuit Courts the same authority as the tax department in revoking licenses of unruly beer places. Sponsors said conditions were such that something should be done, and predicted prohibition by 1945 if it wasn't.

A strong and determined group of "drys" would not accept the bill unless it contained sections allowing local option elections for beer sales and closing of beer parlors on Sunday. A stalemate resulted.

Judge Fisher, in permanently restraining D. W. Brannon from further sales, declared:

"Beer is in fact intoxicating in that it is violative of the inhibition of the State Constitution."

Said Judge Chambers: "The Legislature might as well have called a rose a cactus as to classify beer nonintoxicating."

# Workers May Get As Much as Week Off for Gardening

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Leaves of absence to permit industrial workers having small farms to plant and harvest crops were advocated by Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt and Food Administrator Chester Davis in a joint statement yesterday.

The statement said many workers have plots of farm land on which they could raise food if assured they would have time off and would "not lose seniority rights or be charged with absenteeism."

"The War Manpower Commission," Mr. McNutt said, "would welcome plans worked out between management and labor within industrial plants whereby such leaves of absence would be assured.

"Such plans, of course, could not include men having critically short skills, but, it is felt, men could be released according to staggered schedules for periods up to a week without impeding production.

"The test in every case should be: 1. Does the man have land which would be productive of essential agricultural commodities? 2. Can he be released for a short period without slowing up plant production? Arrangements within plants can be made with management either by the union or the management-labor committee."

The plan was proposed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations—United

## Take Paint, Brush and Stepladder And Brighten Up the House

By Elizabeth Woolley

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

No matter how oatmeal the walls or how grim the carpet, color, hung in the heart will mount the stepladder. Follow, follow quickly with brush in hand for it will profit you. And until you try, you've no idea what fun it is to be an artisan with modern materials.

Confident directives on boxes and cans pre-insure you against technical failure; while in the present day of labor shortages, a lady who can keep her footing on a ladder certainly loses no social standing.

Our objective in re-painting is not so much to change one color for another as to exchange an unpalatable and uninteresting atmosphere for a gay one, a friendly and warm-hearted one. Corresponding to the incidents of the outdoor picture, grass, hedges, trees and sky we have as our aids to the indoor picture the floor, walls, windows, and ceiling. They are boundaries which, after a winter or two become meaningless in color and thrust their dissatisfaction in upon us. That yellowish color, for instance. Weren't you told that it "would go with everything and reflect light"? Did it really give you the cheery effect you hoped for? I'm afraid not. Even chintzes at the windows probably didn't help. There's a reason.

The more light there is in paint the more white there is in it. There can be just as much light in green or blue-green as in yellowish buff. Engineers have checked this recently and have recommended green for factory walls as restful as well as light-reflecting. This dovetails into the artist's formula that a large green space (for instance) is made far more effective by adding a small dot of its opposite, dark red. Like the rest of us color needs company. Adjacent colors (like jade green and navy blue) in a room make it appear to expand. Therefore it is a good method for enlarging tiny rooms. But now we are ready to take the pictures off the walls and open the cans. Here are some do's and don'ts.

**"Do's" to Remember**

Do go to your local museum, art gallery or favorite magazine for ideas. Write down color combinations a little out of the ordinary. They are your vocabulary.

Do use the water paints, now on the market, which roll on over walls, woodwork and wall paper.

Do paint woodwork to tie in with the walls.

(Example: clear primrose yellow walls, gray wood. Peach walls, peach-stone wood.) You gain immense space and avoid that network of ivory sills and frames.

Do paint at least one room with a dark ceiling. This is new and nice. Try it in the dining-room. If the existing paper is gray and formal, wine color overhead will warm the whole room. Cocoa-color curtains will make a happy transition to the floor. Put in a splash of chartreuse green somewhere, a little splash, a vase, tassel or just a panel of paper for flower arrangement backdrop. This is the exclamation point in room literature. Here are two good adjectives.

Do consider the fourth wall and treat it a little differently. Paint three and paper the fourth with a pattern which shows action, rocking horses, waving palm trees. An idea for a man's room is a large colored world map mounted on a navy painted wall. On the white ceiling above, about a foot or two away from the wall, apply a fluorescent or strip light with a thin wooden shield in front painted like the wall (illustrated). Underneath, a powder blue studio couch piped in red takes care of the comfort angle. And here we run into the don'ts.

**Don'ts to Heed**

Don't fail to stir the paint three times longer than you possibly think you have to and don't mix shades in artificial light.

Don't be a color sceptic. The unusual color relations which you may not have had the fun of seeing, but only reading about may be extremely nourishing for you.

Don't be a color skeptic. The uncolor card. It has possibilities

Lastly, don't put ALL the pictures back on the walls, and resist hanging the favored few in the same places. Some of the favorites would like to be re-framed (if they could only tell you). Prints and engravings are looking extremely smart on large mats sometimes colored, and invariably framed in the smallest molding which will hold the glass in place. But don't forget that the picture everyone will be looking for is you against your new background.

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By a Staff Photographer

**Two tricks in home decoration: The Map Trick (above) for a man's room mounts geography on one wall painted navy blue, while the owner's dog confidently mounts guard on a pebbly gray-blue couch which matches the other three walls. Pillow and piping accents in red, of course. Ruth Batchelder, decorator. The Rope Trick (lower picture) lassos the few cut flowers, bought on the way home, into a semicircle around any plant we may have, proving that a good show in one place is better than a lean show in two places. Done with mirrors? No, with six tinted table glasses.**

## Why Not Wash Your Rugs?

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Today woolen goods are scarce and none should be thrown away unnecessarily. Even the old wool rugs must be made to last longer. They can be washed right at home so that they look bright again.

First assure yourself that the rug you intend to clean has colors which will not run. If they do, washing is out of the question. Test the color fastness by washing a small spot on the underside of the rug. If the result is a clean, clear section, you may go ahead with the washing.

**Need Mild Soap**

The job should be done in such a manner that the oil is not removed from the rug fibers. It is this oil that gives the fibers their life and toughness, therefore a rug will wear out sooner when the oil is gone. Strong soap not only cuts away the oil but sometimes also makes even good colors fade. The safest and best thing to use is a soap jelly, which can be made by dissolving mild soap flakes in hot water. To one measure of the flakes add five measures of water.

In addition to the soap jelly, provide yourself with two good-sized pans of water, several soft cloths, a stout brush and an egg beater. Whip a small quantity of the soap jelly until it becomes quite stiff. It is then ready to use. Before you start the actual washing, remove all dust and grit, from both sides of the rug, with the use of a vacuum cleaner. Or hang the rug on the clothesline and beat it until no more dust comes out.

**Spread on Floor**

A large and heavy rug must be washed on the floor. Brush away all dust and sand from the floor before laying down the carpet. A very small rug can easily be washed on a bench or table.

After you have spread out the rug, apply the soap lather with the brush, and scrub thoroughly in a circular motion. Go over the entire surface, and get the lather down into the nap. Then wipe off all lather with a cloth wrung out of the water in one of the pans. When you are through, put aside the dirty cloth, take a new one, squeeze it in the other pan of water, and rinse the entire surface of the rug once more. The idea is to have the cloths and water perfectly clean. A systematic washing in this manner will make the rug's suface come out bright and new-looking.

## Glass Tube a Help

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

As children, we have all played with a tumbler inverted in water, to show what happens when the air in glass is imprisoned or released; now let us put the principle to a good use.

Keep in your kitchen drawer a small glass or metal tube, or a package of soda straws, for use in handling liquids.

When a stubborn liquid, such as catsup, refuses to pour, close the end of a tube with your forefinger to hold the air in the tube; extend the tube to the bottom of the bottle, and pour. The air goes through the tube and forces out the liquid.

## British Plan Postwar Homes

By Melita Spraggs

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Architects here are being left in no doubt as to what British women want when postwar rebuilding schemes swing into operation. Thousands of women of all classes are now blueprinting their postwar homes.

Interest has been stimulated by the recent setting up of a subcommittee on design of dwellings by the Central Housing Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Health, with Miss Judith Ledeboer, only woman architect ever appointed to the Ministry, as Joint Secretary.

Through this committee, women of the lower income groups have been consulted for the first time on a national scale, as to the type of home they want. Replies indicate that, despite communal wartime measures, British housewives are at heart, sturdy individualists. Both in town and country districts, they voted against communal laundries, and most preferred to prepare food in their own kitchens to sending their families to a communal restaurant. Seventy per cent preferred houses to flats.

**Show Regional Differences**

Regional differences also come to light. In the industrial north, where, even in peacetime most women work in mills and factories, they ask for small kitchens. In other parts of England housewives demand larger kitchens.

Women want houses near schools, bus routes, railway stations, and shopping centers. Most say they would send their children to a nursery school if one were near their home. To the question: "Do you want to be near a public house?" 81.8 per cent replied "No."

These working women, as a whole, have little interest in what their house looks like from the outside, so long as it is comfortable inside, and easy to run. Drafts from badly-planned rooms and freezing of pipes in winter are their chief grivances in their present homes.

Women in hundreds of towns, from mining communities to cathedral cities and industrial centers, gave a composite picture of the home they want in reply to a questionnaire sent out by the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds. These town-dwellers want a reduction in housework, but not at the expense of comfort—88 per cent were in favor of an open fire in at least one living room. Though disliking stairs, the majority would have houses and not bungalows. They prefer to sleep upstairs with open windows. They want privacy from neighbors and soundproof walls.

**Want More Cupboards**

Countrywomen, who were approached through the Women's Institutes, are in favor of heating the house with coal and lighting it with electricity. They want more cupboards, outside sheds, and at least a quarter of an acre of land, the larger portion behind the house.

The Electrical Association for Women, which, in a two-year study, aims to recruit the ideas of 1,000,000 women of all classes on the postwar home, has recently published an interim report on its findings. Foremost among women's demands are: Improved dwellings designed to meet differing requirements of occupants—large families, professional women, bachelors, etc.; more women to be employed in the electrical industry; better schools for various age groups; increased accommodation and equipment for training boys and girls in domestic science.

While electricity, as a source of domestic power, is increasingly popular with housewives in both town and country districts, a vastly increased standardization of equipment is called for—standardization of voltage, current, apparatus, and accessories such as plugs, sockets, switches, and connectors. Women want to be able to take the electric iron or the radio with them when moving to a new district, without having to buy new apparatus, or even new plugs, as frequently happens with the present multiplicity of designs.

**Refuse, a Problem**

All but the most isolated homes, they insist, should be connected to the supply mains of a water company and to a main drainage system. Dustbins should be owned by local authorities, who, when collecting a full bin, should leave an empty, hygienically cleansed one.

Yet, however well the houses are equipped, it is pointed out, the nation's homes will depend largely on how the boys and girls are trained in the schools. School buildings, designed for many age groups, must form the center of juvenile life and provide a meeting place for parents and teachers.

## Furniture Auctions Find New Patrons As Result of Wartime Conservation

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

"Going—going—" the spring song of the auctioneer echoes through the land, with a new pertinence. To be able to purchase good used furniture, instead of less suitable new furniture, or perhaps none at all, due to war restrictions and shortages, suddenly bathes the musty precincts of the auction rooms in new glamour.

The same old familiar scene is repeated ad lib. The crowd is tense. Impatiently the hammer trembles in the auctioneer's hand for that brief split second that seems an eternity to the bidder. Down it comes. And before you can gather your wits, another piece of home furnishing is hoisted into view, and bidding is again in full swing.

All sales of furniture draw record crowds. Not only canny dealers, but an entirely new group of buyers with well-filled purses and homes that need furniture, clamor for seats on the rickety chairs, and they are learning the gentle art of not bidding against themselves.

**Prewar Construction**

People prefer old-fashioned springs made of metal, to the untried new ones made of wood. Upholstery of prewar days becomes suddenly of more value, even if it does need a good dry cleaning. A good metal lamp is something to carry off as a prize. A revaluation of the things we took for granted yesterday seems to be in progress all along the line.

The recent auction at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, where the contents of that vast hostelry that could sleep 8,000 guests a night, was sold to the highest bidders, indicates something of this new interest in used things. Here the great bulk of the offerings was used merchandise, and many of the items sold for higher prices than the hotel originally paid for them. This in itself is extraordinary. Almost a thousand persons paid $5 to register and inspect the goods, while 400 paid $50 each for the privilege of holding paddles which qualified them to bid. Sofas, chairs, beds, mattresses and box springs, as well as thousands of yards of carpeting, were the star attractions, while china, glass, and silver often brought prices higher than are currently quoted in the market. It all appeared to wear a kind of Alice in Wonderland air.

This was a mammoth affair, to be sure. But every city and town in the country has its own, once-neglected, auction mart. In New York, many dealers remark on the increased interest in both antiques and reproductions, and their patrons' noticeable appreciation of fine things, both old and new. Perhaps never in the history of homemaking have people had so much to buy with, and so little, comparatively speaking, to buy. They are keen, too, about ways to "make-it-do, fix-it-up, or repair it."

Many large pieces of fine substantial furniture go begging, or sell for ridiculously low prices. There is no place for them in the modern scheme of things. Clever managers, however, see in some of the cavernous old wardrobes and chiffoniers excellent space-saving possibilities.

**Store Sees Need**

In line with these general signs of the times, Lord & Taylor opens a "Going, Going, Gone Shop," where countless second-hand things in furniture and antiques may be purchased. While not an auction in the general sense of the word, it operates by means of a 10 per cent reduction being placed on articles each week, until they are sold. Suppose, for instance, a chair is offered for $100. If at the end of the first week it is not sold, the next week it is priced at $90 and so on. If you want to take a chance, however, on its not selling until a certain price, which you've set your heart on, you can put your bid on the chair, and if it has not gone at a higher price, your bid will get it.

This firm feels that this type of good used merchandise is the answer to many problems. It will handle personal belongings for people who wish to sell them and who do not like the tumble and technicalities of public auctions. It will also sell estates, but all such merchandise is sold under the Lord & Taylor name. This outlet provides a way in which to dispose of things you no longer need, and a market for the people who do need them.

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# Giraud Intent on Ending French Breach

By Egon Kaskeline
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Gen. Henri Giraud's memorandum of April 27 to Gen. Charles de Gaulle and just made public proves that the North African leader has gone far toward meeting the point of view of the Fighting French National Committee in London.

General Giraud has given up his original idea of concentrating all power in the hands of a "French Council of Overseas Territories" composed principally of Governors, Residents, and Commissioners of the French empire.

The central authority General Giraud proposes now would be constituted on a much larger basis. It would include not only the high colonial officials, but the chiefs of departments in the Giraud and de Gaulle administration and "qualified individuals without special administrative functions."

Moreover, a small "Executive Committee" would be created within the Council itself which would be presided over in turn by both generals.

General Giraud also accepts another important proposal on the part of the Fighting French. He agrees to create a "National Advisory Council" and a "Committee for the Co-ordination of Resistance," comprising the leaders of the underground organizations.

General Giraud is prepared to subordinate the power of the commander in chief to the civil central authority. It appears, thus, that the main objections of the National Council in London have been met.

**Choice of Meeting Place**

It is not quite clear whether the Fighting French will accept the framework of French unity as proposed by General Giraud, but in an important speech held on May 4, General de Gaulle has declared that French unity should be accomplished at once and that he is prepared to go to Algiers immediately.

It appears that the choice of the place where both generals shall meet is a point of friction. General de Gaulle insists on a meeting at Algiers while General Giraud prefers "the quiet atmosphere" of a smaller place. General de Gaulle's speech expressed apprehension that the acts of the North African regime have not always been in harmony with their public declarations and stressed at the same time that public opinion in North Africa is steadily developing in the Fighting French sense.

Today, there is much hope that the still existing gap between the two French groups will eventually be bridged, although the recent appointment of André Labarthe as General Giraud's Director of Information will certainly be resented by the Fighting French. M. Labarthe had been publisher of the Free French review La France Libre in London but is an outspoken opponent of the Fighting French leader.

Since the collapse of Axis resistance in North Africa, creation of a central authority for all Frenchmen is more urgent than ever. If the question of French unity is not settled when the Allies land on French soil, the Allied High Command may decide to set up a provisional administration of their own without participation of the French groups, or may deal exclusively with local authorities in Metropolitan France.

**Popular Support Needed**

Fear of such an eventuality is not the only reason which has induced General Giraud to make a new step toward understanding with General de Gaulle. General Giraud and his regime lacks popular support. This has again become evident during the occupation of Tunisia. The Gaullists have won much ground in Algiers and the pro-Gaullist trend is particularly strong in liberated Tunisia.

General Giraud and his followers are realistic enough to understand that, at the present moment, no regime in liberated France is likely to subsist which is not supported by General de Gaulle's prestige among the French population.

**Counterproposals Made**

The Fighting French had emphatically rejected all and every deal with Admiral Jean Darlan. Negotiations between London and North Africa began after assassination of the former Vichy chief. The first contacts between the two French groups in January of this year ended in a deadlock as General de Gaulle refused to recognize General Giraud's "Imperial Council" of former Vichy officials.

Despite strong Allied pressure at the Casablanca conference, no definite accord between the two French generals was reached. They did agree, however, that Gen. Georges Catroux, General de Gaulle's right-hand man, should go to Africa, while a Giraud mission headed by General Bouscat, would act as liaison to the National Committee in London.

The main differences between the French groups became evident when in March, 1943, two memoranda containing proposals and counterproposals for the constitution of French unity were published.

General Giraud intended to concentrate authority in the hands of high French officials who constituted his civil and military general staff in North Africa.

General de Gaulle not only rejected participation of former Vichymen in the reorganization of France, but was anxious to introduce a new revolutionary element into the central council—leaders of the French underground groups which supported General de Gaulle inside occupied France. Formation of a large American-equipped French army in North Africa, moreover, had roused strong suspicion among the Fighting French who balked at any agreement which would not clearly subordinate French military to civil authorities.

General Giraud's return to republican legality and his formal break with Vichy have been decisive steps toward an understanding with General de Gaulle.

**Accord on Major Issues**

Results of subsequent conversations are evident in the published memorandum of April 27 in which "Giraud agrees with de Gaulle on major issues," as the Algiers radio put it. At Fighting French Headquarters this new shift of General Giraud toward the Fighting French point of view is considered as of Giraud's memorandum to be elucidated:

1. Subordination of the French commander in chief to the civil authority.

2. The term "collaborationist" must be defined clearly so that Frenchmen guilty of treason cannot escape just punishment.

3. An understanding regarding application of the so-called "Tréveneuc Law" of 1872—which in case of forcible dissolution of the legislative assemblies invested the provincial assemblies with legislative power—so that it will not prevent the setting up of a French national assembly at the earliest possible moment.

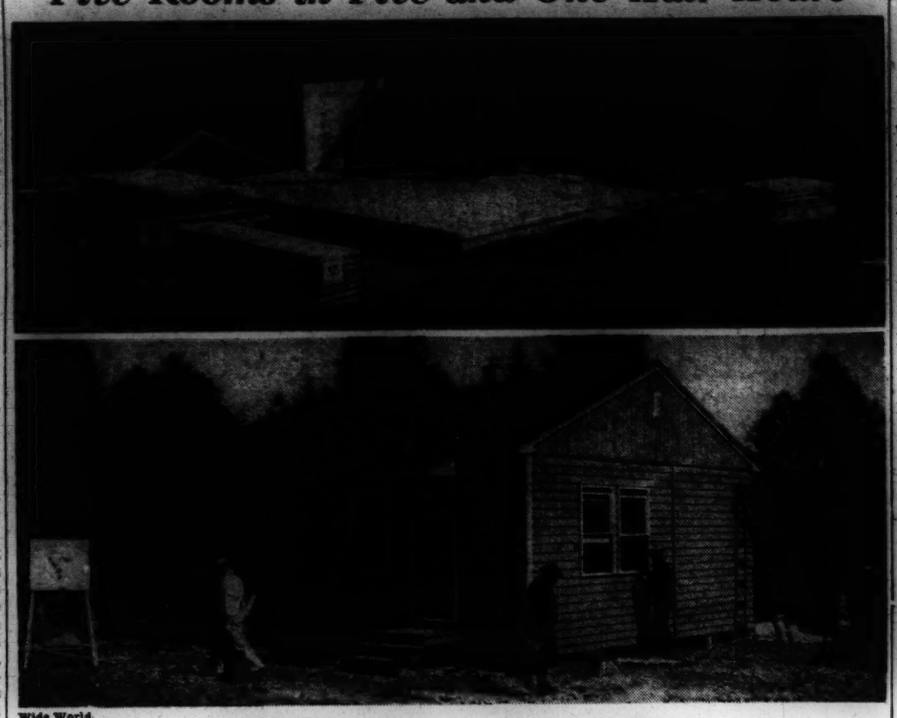
## Puerto Rico Counts 500 French Emigrés

*Overseas News Agency*

San Juan, Puerto Rico, May 12

More than 500 Frenchmen from Vichy-dominated Martinique and Guadeloupe—mostly deserters from Admiral Georges Robert's military forces—have passed through Puerto Rico since January, a Fighting French leader under Gen. Charles de Gaulle told this agency.

# *Five Rooms in Five and One Half Hours*



Wide World

**Prefabricated House in Bremerton, Wash.**

**This is the 1,000th unit in the last of three housing projects for defense workers. (Top) House as it looked one hour after start. (Lower) Almost finished at 1 p. m. It has five rooms, bath, built-in closets, electric stove and refrigerator, rents for $40 a month, including coal, light and water. House was started at 8:30 a. m. Family held open house at 6 p. m. of the same day.**

# England to Train Building Craftsmen

By W. Clifford Harvey
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

England is planning to train 200,000 master craftsmen to design and produce 5,000,000 modern homes during the 10-year period immediately following the war, British Information Services in the United States disclosed today.

Aside from these 200,000 top-flight technicians, local sources of information explained, jobs are to be provided in the housing industry for some 1,250,000 men to make England forget the heavy damage done by bombings.

An apprenticeship council has already been organized by the British Ministry of Town and Country Planning to draft a formula for recruiting and training young people by the thousands in the construction field, it was learned.

The Ministry estimates that it will take at least four years to turn out the required number of accomplished housing experts.

With one out of every five houses in England damaged by bombs, flying squads of trained housing experts are already caring for the maintenance of London's living conditions. The reports show amazing achievements in speed of rebuilding and in the repairing of damaged buildings.

At the peak of Germany's air offensive against Britain, damaged houses were said to have been repaired at the rate of 32,000 every week. This means that 2,500,000 of England's 2,750,000 bomb-damaged houses have been repaired at least well enough to make them fit for occupancy.

**Five-Point Program**

Under plans being drafted by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, recognizing the right of every citizen to live in decent accommodations with pleasant surroundings, the following attainments are anticipated:

1. More light, air and ground space.
2. Improved heating and sanitation.
3. More effective utilization of materials available.
4. Economy.
5. Use of the most advanced designing, presumably the so-called modernistic pattern.

The entire scheme of individual housing is being integrated with a plan to modernize town layouts, to segregate residential from industrial sections and to honeycomb all cities with a network of small, open park areas. Particular attention is being paid to rural districts where a housing shortage grows more and more acute.

At the time of release of the latest information on British housing there were 3,000 cottages already under construction in rural areas.

Despite a labor shortage and war-caused curtailment of ambitious housing, more than 160,000 new dwellings have been built since the war began in September, 1939, in England, the reports state. Many of these were housing near new factories for warworkers. Civilian defense construction also accounted for much of this building.

**Turn to Plywoods**

But this work has proved invaluable for peacetime builders. Construction speeds have been increased cutting down the costs of labor. Flying squads of housing experts have operated throughout London, each squad equipped with sufficient materials to work independently of supply sources for seven days. There has also been a definite turn to the use of prefabricated methods, with particular attention to resin-bonded plywoods.

Not the least important in the Ministry's attention to housing is the long strides made towards eliminating the heavy stockpile of duplicate materials like doors which have been produced in 40 different shapes and measurements. That number has now been reduced to four. Before the war, England's industries were turning out 300 window types. Today there are 30. And from 17 varieties of brick, production has been cut to two. This facilitates mass production, interchange of materials and economy in both production and assembly.

# Churchill Visit a Presage Of New Blows at Axis

*Continued from Page 1*

this week that it was possible to visualize what could come most wisely after Tunisia in anything more than abstract terms. The picture of the future was speculative then. It is factual today. Africa is in our hands. Its entire Mediterranean coast is cleared of hostile forces. It has been cleared in a way which leaves Allied armies seasoned by battle, free for new tasks.

In the process of clearing it a positive assessment of the value of the new French Army has been possible. It was an unknown factor at the time of Casablanca. It is a proven reliable factor today. We can add a half million French troops, which did not have to be carried across the Atlantic by ships, to the list of our military assets.

Without even considering the more fundamental question of whether the basic tempo of operations can be increased safely, decisions must be made today which could only be sketched at Casablanca. Assuming that the tempo and the basic strategy remains unchanged, it still remains to decide quickly and finally the exact schedule for the next operations.

**Italy Is Problem**

One characteristic question which must be on the boards is Italy.

There is little doubt that a strong Allied assault on that highly disaffected projection of the Axis into what is fast becoming "our sea" would be successful. But there is grave doubt as to whether we want Italy now.

To take it would immediately saddle us with the burden of feeding 45,000,000 half-starving Italians, and would relieve the Germans of a drain on many of their resources.

We would get air bases much nearer to Southern Germany. But the Alps would bar any possibility of a drive into Germany from Italy. Would the military advantages outweigh the disadvantages? The answer will be a difficult one.

That is just one part of the routine type of decision which suddenly has been brought forward by the end of the Tunisian campaign and which must be reached quickly to avoid any unnecessary waste of time.

But would Mr. Churchill have hurried to Washington even before the guns had stopped firing in Tunisia if the decisions to be reached were only of this nature?

The haste with which he has come would seem to suggest that there must be a rising question in the minds of Allied military leaders that the whole war picture has changed so drastically in our favor that the whole basis of our plans deserves re-evaluation.

It has long been recognized that there are three main ingredients to defeat of Germany. Those three are:

1. Continuation and intensification of the air assault on German industry and German transportation.

2. Complete and costly failure of another German drive into Russia.

3. Successful Anglo-American (to which we now add French) landing on the continent which would divide German forces and produce a fatal "squeeze" on Germany itself.

When those three conditions can be met simultaneously, Germany presumably will go down. Of those three, the first is the only one which until now has been positively foreseeable during 1943.

Has the situation changed sufficiently to suggest the possibility that the three could be brought together in 1943? The answer depends on factors known only to the Allied military staffs. Can we be sure that Russia will be able to turn back a German assault decisively and disastrously to the enemy this summer? Has the submarine campaign been overcome sufficiently to make it possible to mount and sustain a major landing on the Continent this summer? Has there been any serious deterioration inside Germany itself which would make the task easier than had been imagined?

**Is Army Cracking?**

Of this last point there has been considerable new and revealing information of late. Some of it is public knowledge. The fact of the surrender of crack German units in Tunisia shows an entirely new and significant crack in the morale of the German Army.

Yesterday, Berlin announced a cut in the meat ration to 250 grams a week. The lowest previous point during the war was 300 grams.

Besides this, public information is dealing more with the civilian reaction to air bombings, with damage to transportation from the air, with growing signs of exhaustion in key spots of German industry, with the results of stripping Germany of manpower and replacing it with imported conscript labor and with prisoners of war to a degree which seriously is undermining production efficiency.

German air production is understood to be down to 1,500 combat planes a month, a figure well below American production alone without British and Russian production.

All of these factors taken together lead some military observers to think we are nearer today to a repetition of the conditions of mid-summer 1918 in Germany than had been anticipated, and that if a powerful blow could be organized in the West at this moment, when the situation is ripe, the probability of continued German resistance into the winter of 1944 conceivably could be converted into a possibility of German defeat in this coming winter.

**Germany on Defense**

Certainly, it can be said conclusively that the German Army has ceased to be an army of conquest and the German people have ceased to be a nation which believes in the prospect of anything more than a draw in the war. Tunisia proved conclusively that the time has passed when Germany could meet Allied forces on the periphery of Europe on equal terms. Their hope now, as Dr. Joseph Goebbels' propaganda fully recognizes, is to fall back inside their continental fortress and try to outlast the will of the Allies to attack.

But the German Army was built on the offensive principle. It was trained to believe that defensive warfare meant defeat. Now it is being given the role of a fortress garrison.

Whether, after full consideration of all these factors, Mr. Churchill and the President will decide on any change in the tempo of Allied attack is something no one outside their circle of military advisers will know until it is translated into action on the battlefield.

But today we can at least see enough change in the surface of the war picture to be able to assume that such a change is under consideration and conceivably may take shape soon in quick, aggressive, daring exploitation of the new and more favorable circumstances of the war.

# Strategy of Highest Level Is Parley Aim

*Continued from Page 1*

the Middle East, it includes Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander in Chief of the Middle East; Lieut. Gen. Sir H. E. Pownall, General Officer Commanding in Chief in Persia and Iraq; Admiral Sir R. Leatham, Commander in Chief in the Levant; Field Marshal Lord Gort, Governor of Malta, and Sir Charles Wooley, Governor of Cyprus.

The relation between these two meetings is roughly comparable to that between the general staff of an army and its generals in the field.

As the British press today points out, the talks in Washington between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt and their military chiefs are essentially concerned with concerting United Nations policy and strategy at the highest level. Communicated to Cairo these decisions as to policy and timing would then be put into execution by the Mideastern leaders gathered there.

**Full Initiative Held**

Practically all comment here emphasizes that the particular importance of this meeting in Washington results from the fact that for the first time the strategic initiative can be said to rest wholly in the hands of the Allies.

Hitherto there always has been one or more Axis obstacles preventing the United Nations from saying just what they were going to do and just when they were going to do it.

But today the picture is radically changed. Not only is North Africa now virtually cleared of German and Italian troops, but in Russia, too, there is at least an equal prospect that the next offensive will be launched by Joseph Stalin and not by Hitler.

Not only on land but in the air and at sea as well the initiative is largely in Allied hands.

**Air Drive by Russians**

While the Anglo-American air forces have completely driven the Luftwaffe out of the North African skies, the Soviet air force, too, has been taking the lead lately and carrying out an air offensive against strategic points and communication centers behind the German lines.

At sea the British Navy seems to be havings things very much its own way in the Mediterranean, the Italian fleet having failed almost completely so far to put in an appearance off Cap Bon.

In the Atlantic, too, the U-boats seem to have been forced on to the defensive against the increased number of convoying vessels and the growing use of airplanes in antisubmarine warfare.

Most important of all, perhaps, is the fact that completion of the North African campaign puts vast reserves of shipping at the disposal of the United Nations. This reserve arises out of the reopening of the Mediterranean route for traffic that has hitherto had to take the long route around the cape of Good Hope.

**Saving in Shipping**

The saving in merchant shipping alone is estimated at about 2,000,000 tons in addition to naval escorts which also will be available for use elsewhere.

It is perhaps necessary to remember that it will take anywhere from six weeks to three months or more to carry out redistribution of this shipping, much of which is either in the Middle East or en route to or from mideastern ports.

Thus although some observers here anticipate important developments in the near future, informed opinion generally takes the view that it might well be a matter of months rather than weeks before major invasion projects can be mounted. It is pointed out that the North African plans laid at Casablanca in January have had their full effect only in May.

This would apply, of course, to a main invasion of the continent itself, not to such preparatory moves as possible occupation of Sicily, Sardinia, or Crete. It is equally possible that there might be major raids on a comparable scale at various points along the west coast of Europe.

**Distribution of Resources**

But Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt are expected not only to lay down a time schedule for organizing and carrying out a European offensive, but also to re-examine the distribution of United Nations resources from the viewpoint of global strategy.

The question of establishing the closest co-ordination between operations in Russia and those in other European theaters is agreed here to be one of the main necessities, and already there is some speculation in the British press today as to the possibility of Mr. Churchill meeting Mr. Stalin after he has concluded his conversations with Mr. Roosevelt.

The final point of discussion is the war in the Pacific and there is a feeling here that although nothing will be allowed to interfere with plans to finish off Hitler first, at the same time the successful conclusions of the North African campaign undoubtedly relieves pressure on Allied shipping and production resources to such an extent that it will be possible to begin now to allocate more men and materials to the Far Eastern theater of war.

## Subsidy Food Plan Attacked by O'Neal

CHICAGO, May 12 (AP)—Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, contended last night that the Government's proposed subsidy plan to hold down food prices "is all wrong" and that it would "contribute to inflation."

The program, announced last week by Price Administrator Prentiss Brown, provides for payment of a subsidy to processors of some foods so that retail prices might be reduced without loss of income to producers, processors or retailers.

"In effect," Mr. O'Neal declared in a statement, "this program would constitute a subsidy to labor and consumers—and they don't need it. Due to their greatly increased incomes they are spending less proportionately of their money for food than they have at any time in the last 30 years.

"Reducing food prices by Government subsidy will simply leave consumers with more money to spend and thus will contribute to inflation."

## *Five Gallons of Gasoline Allowed Some on Leave*

WASHINGTON, May 12—Members of the armed forces on leave or furlough may obtain five gallons of gasoline for "personal errands" for which no other means of transportation are available. Under the plan, announced today by the Office of Price Administration, a man or woman in the service may go to the local rationing board beginning Friday, present leave or furlough papers good for at least three days, and receive a maximum allowance of five gallons of gasoline.

## U. of Toronto Has Course For Women in Chemistry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—The University of Toronto will open a four-month course in analytical chemistry for women, as part of the Dominion-Provincial war emergency training program, it has been announced. The subjects will include gravimetric and columetric analysis, and the student will learn to weigh substances by micro methods.

At the completion of the course the girls will become laboratory technicians fitted to take positions in essential war industries with products such as synthetic rubber, plastics, and explosives. The course is open to all young women with junior matriculation, who will receive a subsistence allowance from the Government.

## Nonfederal Committee Studying Living Costs

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced yesterday that a committee, whose members are not associated with the Federal Government, is reviewing the official cost-of-living index and will advise the Bureau of Labor Statistics on possible modifications to meet wartime conditions.

Committee members, selected by Dr. E. A. Goldenweiser, President of the American Statistical Association, are Dr. Frederick C. Mills, Columbia University, Chairman; E. Wight Bakke, Yale University; Samuel Stratton, President of Middlebury College; Reavis Cox, Retail Credit Institute of America, and Theodore W. Schultz, Iowa State College.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| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott Lab 1.60a | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | — ½ |
| Acme Stl (3) | 1 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | + ¼ |
| Adams Exp (.45e) | 14 | 12½ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Addressograph (1) | 3 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | + ¼ |
| Air Reduction (1a) | 7 | 44⅞ | 44¾ | 44¾ | + ¼ |
| Alaska Juneau | 36 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| Allegheny Corp | 78 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Allegheny pf xw | 13 | 20 | 15⅜ | 19½ | — ½ |
| Allegh pf $30xw | 33 | 20½ | 19½ | 20½ | + ¼ |
| Allegheny pr pf | 4 | 37½ | 37 | 37 | — ½ |
| Allegh Lud 5 .35g | 4 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Allen Indust ⅜e | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Allied Ch&Dye (6) | 17 | 160 | 159 | 159½ | +1 |
| Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | +1 |
| Allied Mills (1½g) | 15 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| Allied Strs (.45g) | 56 | 12½ | 12 | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Allied St pf (5) | 2 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | + ½ |
| Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g | 7 | 36⅝ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Alpha P Cem (1½g) | 5 | 19⅜ | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| Amal Leather | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Amerada Pet (2) | 2 | 85 | 85 | 85 | —1 |
| Am Ag Chem 1.20 | 5 | 28½ | 28⅜ | 28½ | + ¼ |
| Am Airlines 1½e | 11 | 70¾ | 69⅞ | 70¾ | +1⅛ |
| Am Bank Note ⅜g | 7 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| Am Bosch (¼e) | 5 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am Brake Sh ¼g | 9 | 38 | 37¾ | 38 | + ⅜ |
| Am Cable & Rad | 72 | 8¾ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Am Can (3) | 8 | 83½ | 83⅛ | 83¼ | — ⅜ |
| Am Can pf (7) | 70 | 174⅜ | 174⅛ | 174⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Am Car&Fdy (2g) | 26 | 39 | 38⅜ | 38¾ | + ⅛ |
| Am C&Fdy pf (9g) | 2 | 75 | 74¾ | 75 | |
| Am Ch&Cable ½g | 5 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | — ½ |
| Am Chicle (4a) | 10 | 111 | 111 | 111 | —1 |
| Am Crys Sug ¼g | 4 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| Am Distill | 8 | 22 | 21½ | 22 | + ½ |
| Am Encaus Tiling | 9 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| Am Export L ¼g | 76 | 28⅞ | 27½ | 28 | + ⅛ |
| Am & For Pow | 295 | 8¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am&FP $7 1.92x | 2 | 78½ | 77 | 77 | —2 |
| Am & F P 2pf | 75 | 21¼ | 20 | 20 | —1½ |
| Am-Hawaii SS ⅜g | 2 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | — ⅛ |
| Am Hide & Leath | 2 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| Am Ice | 1 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Am Ice pf (1½pf) | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | +1 |
| Am Home Pr 2.40 | 4 | 69 | 68¾ | 68¾ | —1 |
| Am Internat ¼g | 2 | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Locomotive | 32 | 17⅜ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am Inv pf 2½ | 70 | 42½ | 42 | 42 | — ½ |
| Am Loco pf 1¾dk | 2 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 104¾ | +1 |
| Am M & Fdy .20g | 1 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | |
| Am M & Met ⅛g | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Metal (1) | 6 | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am M 6%pf 6 | 10 | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | —1½ |
| Am News 1.80 | 60 | 32⅞ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Am Pow & Lt | 84 | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am P & L $6 pf | 5 | 31⅞ | 31 | 31 | —1¼ |
| Am P & L $5 pf | 18 | 29½ | 28½ | 28⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Am Rad & St .30g | 79 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Roll Mill .40g | 14 | 15 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am RM pf 4½ | 310 | 66 | 65⅝ | 66 | + ⅛ |
| Am Saf Raz ½g | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| Am Seating (1a) | 2 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | |
| Am Ship B 1g | 30 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Smelt & R (2) | 14 | 43¼ | 42¾ | 43 | + ¼ |
| Am Sm&R pf 7 | 2 | 154¾ | 153⅞ | 154¾ | + ⅞ |
| Am Stl Fdrs (1g) | 8 | 27¾ | 27⅜ | 27½ | — ½ |
| Am Stores ½g | 3 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| Am Sug Ref 1⅝g | 8 | 28 | 27¼ | 27⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Am Sum Tob ¼g | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | — ½ |
| Am Tel & Tel (9) | 5 | 153 | 125⅝ | 152⅞ | — ¼ |
| Am Tobacco (3a) | 1 | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | |
| Am Tob B (3a) | 2 | 56¼ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | |
| Am Tob pf (6) | 220 | 140 | 140 | 140 | — ⅜ |
| Am Type Fdrs ½g | 11 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| Am Viscose (1g) | 10 | 40⅜ | 40 | 40 | — ⅛ |
| Am Viscose pf (5) | 1 | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | |
| Am Wat Wks | 46 | 8½ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Am Woolen | 5 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Woolen pf (2k) | 8 | 70½ | 70 | 70 | — ⅜ |
| Am Zinc L & S | 25 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| Anaconda (1½g) | 53 | 29½ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Anac W&C ¼g | 10 | 26⅝ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Anchor H Gl .15g | 4 | 20⅞ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ⅛ |
| Anch H G pf 5 | 90 | 114¼ | 113¾ | 113¾ | + ½ |
| APW Paper | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Armour Del pf (7) | 2 | 110¼ | 110 | 110 | — ½ |
| Arm III | 53 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| Arm III pr pf | 2 | 61¾ | 61¼ | 61¾ | — ½ |
| Armstrong Ck 1½g | 4 | 35½ | 35¼ | 35½ | + ⅜ |
| Arnold Const (½) | 3 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Artloom Corp .20g | 3 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Assd Dry Gds ½g | 21 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | |
| Assd DG 1pf 6 | 30 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| Asso DG 2pf 7 | 30 | 82½ | 82¼ | 82½ | — ½ |
| Associates Inv (2) | 2 | 36 | 36 | 36 | +1 |
| Assoc Inv pf 5 | 10 | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103½ | |
| Atch T & S F 3g | 26 | 54⅞ | 54 | 54 | |
| Atch T & S F pf 5 | 2 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | — ⅛ |
| Atl Coast Line 2e | 16 | 34¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | — ¼ |
| Atl G&W Ind (3e) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | + ¾ |
| Atl Refining .30g | 10 | 24⅜ | 23⅞ | 25⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Atlas Corp ¼g | 15 | 12¼ | 12 | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Atlas Pow 1½g | 70 | 60 | 60 | 60 | — ½ |
| Atlas Pow pf 5 | 30 | 118 | 118 | 118 | —2 |
| Atlas Tack (1¼g) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ⅛ |
| Austin Nichols | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| Aust Nich pr A | 60 | 47 | 46 | 46 | —1 |
| Aviation Corp .10g | 54 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |

### B

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bald Loco ct (1a) | 11 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18 | |
| Balt & Ohio | 48 | 9½ | 9 | 9⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 20 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| Bangor & Ar | 2 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | |
| Bmp&Ar pf2½k | 60 | 52½ | 52 | 52½ | + ⅛ |
| Barber Asph | 42 | 18½ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Barker pf 2¾ | 50 | 40¼ | 40 | 40¼ | + ¼ |
| Barnsdall Oil .60 | 15 | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Bath Ir Wks (1g) | 3 | 19⅛ | 19⅜ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Bayuk Cigar 1½ | 1 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | + ⅛ |
| Beatrice Crm 1a | 1 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | + ⅜ |
| Beat Crm pf 5 | 20 | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ | |
| Beiding-Hem .80 | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| Bell Airc (2e) | 3 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17½ | + ⅛ |
| Bendix Avia ¾g | 2 | 38⅝ | 38¼ | 38⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Benef Ind Ln .30g | 2 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15 | |
| Best Foods (.60) | 15 | 14 | 13¾ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Best & Co 1.60a | 4 | 33¾ | 33½ | 33½ | — ¼ |
| Beth Steel (3g) | 10 | 64½ | 64 | 64 | — ½ |
| Beth Steel pf (7) | 1 | 117 | 117 | 117 | — ½ |
| Bigelow-Sanf (1g) | 13 | 33¼ | 32½ | 32½ | —1¼ |
| Black & Dck 1.60 | 6 | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| Blaw-Knox .35e | 15 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Bliss & L ⅛g | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| Boeing Airp 1g | 14 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Bohn Al&Brass 2 | 1 | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | — ¼ |
| Bond Strs 1.60 | 4 | 24⅛ | 23¾ | 24⅛ | + 1⅛ |
| Borden Co (.60g) | 5 | 26⅞ | 26½ | 26⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 9 | 34⅜ | 33¾ | 33¾ | + ⅛ |
| Boston & Maine | 17 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Bridgept Br ⅛g | 10 | 11⅛ | 11½ | 11⅜ | |
| Briggs Mfg (2) | 24 | 29⅜ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Bristol-Myers .90g | 2 | 44 | 44 | 44 | +2 |
| Briggs & Strat 3 | 1 | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | |
| Btlyn & Q Trans | 15 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Btlyn-Man Tr | 122 | 1¼ | 1 | 1¼ | + ⅛ |
| Btlyn Un Gas ⅛g | 4 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| Bruns-Balke (½g) | 3 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | |
| Bucyrus-Erie ⅛g | 17 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg | 74 | 9 | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg pf | 180 | 114½ | 113¾ | 113¾ | — ¼ |
| Budd Wheel (1e) | 26 | 10⅜ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ½ |
| Buffalo Fer .45g | 2 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ⅛ |
| Bullard Co ½g | 9 | 24¾ | 24 | 24 | — ⅜ |
| Bulova Watch (2) | 2 | 33½ | 33 | 33 | —1 |
| Burling Mills .70g | 21 | 30 | 29¾ | 29¾ | |
| Burl Mills 5 pf 5 | 1 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | — ½ |
| Burr Add M .60 | 49 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Bush Terminal | 5 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| Bush T B pf3¾k | 60 | 41 | 0½ | 40½ | —1¾ |
| Butler Bros .30g | 5 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| Butler Bros pf1½ | 1 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | + ¼ |
| Butte C&Z ⅛e | 4 | 4¼ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| Byers (AM) Co | 7 | 15¼ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| Byers pf 7.20k | 70 | 79½ | 79 | 79½ | + ½ |
| Byron Jack ½g | 4 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ¼ |

### C

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calif Pack 1½ | 2 | 27⅜ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Calif P pf 2½ | 50 | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Callahan Z-Lead | 16 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| Cal & Hecla ⅛g | 9 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| Campbell Wy ⅛g | 7 | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ½ |
| Can D G Ale .60 | 22 | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22½ | + ¼ |
| Can Sou Ry (3) | 10 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | — ⅜ |
| Canad Pacific | 49 | 11⅜ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Capital Adm A | 2 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Cap Adm pf 3 | 50 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | — ¼ |
| Carpenter Stl ⅜g | 1 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Carriers & Gen .20 | 2 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| Case (JI) Co 7p | 5 | 120¾ | 120¾ | 120¾ | |
| Case (JI) pf 7 | 60 | 138¾ | 138½ | 138¾ | —1⅛ |
| Caterpil Trac (2) | 3 | 47 | 46¼ | 46½ | + ½ |
| Celanese Cp ½g | 6 | 38 | 37½ | 37½ | —1 |
| Celanese pr pf 7 | 30 | 124⅜ | 124¼ | 124⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Celotex Corp ½ | 20 | 14¼ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cent Aguirre 1⅛ | 13 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Cent Found .10g | 23 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| C III Lt pf 4½ | 30 | 106 | 106 | 106 | |
| Cent RR N J | 26 | 12 | 10½ | 10½ | — ½ |
| Cent Vio Sug 3½g | 3 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | |
| Cerro de Pas (4) | 6 | 38¼ | 38 | 38 | — ⅜ |
| Certain-teed Prod | 4 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| Cer-teed 6 pf | 90 | 59 | 58½ | 58½ | — ⅛ |
| Chain Belt (½g) | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | — ⅜ |
| Champ P&F pf6 | 10 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | |
| Checker Cab | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| Ches & Ohio (3) | 28 | 44⅛ | 43⅝ | 43¾ | — ⅛ |
| Chi & E III | 58 | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| Chi & E III A .5%p | 49 | 16⅞ | 15⅞ | 16 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 1,200,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 1,788,235 |
| 1943 volume to date | 131,080,108 |
| 1942 volume to date | 39,501,776 |

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Can Reliance .10g | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| Can Stm (½g) | 3 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| Can Stl C pf 1¾ | 210 | 83½ | 69½ | 80½ | —3½ |
| Can Tire Inter | 2 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | + ½ |
| Can T & Dun ½g | 1 | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gillette S Rus .45e | 11 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| Chanut Bros .15g | 26 | 10⅛ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | |
| Chanut Br 5% pf 6 | 1 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | |
| Gliddon Co (.45g) | 16 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| Cabot (Adolf) | 16 | ⅜ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| Cantael Bros (.20) | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Cato & St. Tel ⅛ | 4 | 88¼ | 88 | 88¾ | + ⅜ |
| Cendrich (BF) ⅛g | 9 | 39¾ | 39 | 39 | — ⅛ |
| Cendrich pf (5) | 2 | 95¾ | 95⅜ | 95⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Cenjaver T&R ½e | 6 | 57⅛ | 56⅞ | 57 | — ⅛ |
| Cethaus Mas (½e) | 5 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| Graham-Paige (8a | 82 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Granby C Min .50 | 16 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Grand Union | 5 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Granite C Stl .25e | 2 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| Grant (WT) 1.40 | 140 | 3 | 32½ | 32½ | — ½ |
| Gt N Ir Ore ct ⅜ | 3 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| Gt Nor Ry pf C2a | 43 | 2½ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | — ¼ |
| Gt West Sugar (1a) | 8 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | |
| Gt W Sug pf 7 | 50 | 153⅛ | 153 | 153 | |
| Green (HL) (2g) | 2 | 44 | 44 | 44 | — ¼ |
| Greyhound Co (1) | 9 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| Greyhound pf (.35) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ¼ |
| Grum Air Ex 1½a | 5 | 16 | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ¾ |
| Gumtan Sugar | 93 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Gumtan Sug pf | 780 | 143¼ | 137½ | 139 | +3 |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | 20 | 9⅜ | 8¼ | 9⅜ | — ¼ |
| Gulf M&O pf 2½a | 20 | 41½ | 40¾ | 41¼ | + ¼ |

### H

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hack Water (1½) | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | + ⅜ |
| Hall (WF) Prin | 4 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16¼ | + ⅛ |
| Ham Watch pf 6 | 10 | 105 | 105 | 10 | |
| Harb-Walker ½g | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — ½ |
| Hat Cp Am A ¼g | 25 | 7½ | 6⅞ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| Hayes Indust .15g | 2 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| Hayes Mfg | 30 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | |
| Hazel-Atlas G 5 | 80 | 99⅞ | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | — ¼ |
| Hercules Motor 1 | 3 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| Hercules Powd ⅛e | 2 | 84 | 84 | 84 | +1 |
| Hercules P pf 6 | 70 | 131 | 131 | 131 | +1 |
| Hershey Choc (3) | 1 | 59 | 59 | 59 | |
| Holland Furn (2) | 2 | 36¾ | 36½ | 36½ | — ¼ |
| Hollander (A) ½g | 4 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| Holly Sugar (1) | 5 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Homestake Min | 15 | 36¼ | 35 | 35 | —1⅛ |
| Houd-Hersh A 2½ | 9 | 40 | 39½ | 40 | + ½ |
| Houd-Hersh B ⅛g | 10 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| Household F pf 5 | 20 | 108 | 108 | 108 | + ⅜ |
| Houston Oil | 34 | 8 | 7¾ | 7⅞ | |
| Howe Sound (3) | 4 | 38⅜ | 38¼ | 38½ | + ⅛ |
| Hudson & Man | 3 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| Hudson & Man pf | 3 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Hudson B M&S ⅛ | 12 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27⅞ | |
| Hudson Motor | 24 | 9¾ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Hupp Motor | 81 | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2½ | — ⅛ |

### I

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central | 30 | 16 | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ⅜ |
| Ill Cent LL (4) | 180 | 46¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | —1¼ |
| Ill Central pf | 6 | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | — ¾ |
| Indpls P&L .60g | 10 | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Indust Rayon (2) | 6 | 38 | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | —1⅛ |
| Inland Steel (2g) | 4 | 70½ | 70 | 70½ | +2 |
| Insuransh ct (.20) | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| Insprat C Cp ⅛g | 25 | 14¼ | 12⅞ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Interchem Cp 1.60 | 4 | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29½ | + ⅛ |
| Interchem pf 6 | 20 | 113 | 112½ | 113 | +1 |
| Intercon Rub (1e) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| Interlake Iron ⅛e | 17 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| Int Harvester (2) | 18 | 67¾ | 66 | 66 | —1⅜ |
| Int Harv pf (7) | 20 | 169¼ | 169¼ | 169¼ | — ¼ |
| Int Hydro-Elec A | 26 | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| Int Mer Marine | 32 | 14¼ | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| Int Min & Ch ½e | 3 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | |
| Int Mining | 3 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | |
| Int Nick Can (2) | 21 | 34⅛ | 33¾ | 33¾ | — ½ |
| Int Paper | 65 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Int Ry Cm Am | 6 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| I Ry CApf 1¼k | 230 | 53¾ | 52¼ | 52½ | —1 |
| Int Salt (½g) | 2 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | |
| Int Shoe (1.80) | 2 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | + ¼ |
| Int Silver (1½g) | 2 | 44 | 44¼ | 44¼ | |
| Int Tel & Tel | 195 | 15⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Int T & T for ct | 20 | 15⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Interst D Strs ½g | 1 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Int D Strs pf 7 | 30 | 105 | 105 | 105 | +1 |
| Intertype Co (¼g) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| Island Crk Coal (2) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | —1 |

### J

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jarvis (WB) .30g | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| Jewel Tea (1.60) | 4 | 33⅞ | 33 | 33 | |
| Jewel Tea pf 4¼ | 3 | 105½ | 105 | 105½ | + ½ |
| Johns-Manv (½g) | 2 | 85 | 85 | 85 | |
| Johns-Manv pf 7 | 10 | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ | — ½ |
| Jones & L Stl 1g | 16 | 25 | 24¼ | 24¾ | — ⅛ |
| Jones&L Stl pfA 5 | 2 | 62⅜ | 62¾ | 62¼ | — ⅛ |
| Joy Mfg (.20g) | 1 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |

### K

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kalam St & F .60 | 2 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ½ |
| Kan City South | 13 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | |
| Kaufmann pf 5 | 10 | 96 | 96 | 96 | +1 |
| Kelsey-H W A1½ | 48 | 24 | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ⅜ |
| Kelsey-H W B ⅛g | 19 | 15⅞ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ¼ |
| Kennecott Cop ½g | 38 | 33½ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | — ¼ |
| Kinney $5pf 3k | 20 | 46 | 46 | 46 | |
| Kress (SH) (1.60) | 2 | 29½ | 28¾ | 29½ | — ⅛ |
| Kresge SS (¼g) | 8 | 22⅞ | 22⅜ | 22⅞ | |
| Kresge Dep St ¼g | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| Kroger Grocery (2) | 3 | 31½ | 31¼ | 31½ | + ⅛ |

### L

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Laclede Gas pf | 20 | 65 | 64 | 64 | —2 |
| Lambert Co 1½ | 5 | 26 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Lee Rub & T ⅜g | 15 | 37 | 36¾ | 36¾ | + ⅜ |
| Lehigh P C pf 4 | 20 | 112 | 112 | 112 | |
| Lehigh Val Coal | 27 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| Lehigh V Coal pf | 9 | 17¼ | 16¾ | 16¾ | |
| Lehigh Val RR | 21 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| Lehman Cp (1) | 5 | 29¼ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Lib-O-F Glass 1½g | 14 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Libby McN&L .45g | 76 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Life Savers (1.60) | 1 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | — ½ |
| Liggett & My B 3 | 13 | 68 | 68 | 68 | + ½ |
| Ligg& My pf 7 | 1 | 174¼ | 174¼ | 174¼ | — ¼ |
| Lima Loco (½g) | 11 | 39 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Lion Oil Ref (1) | 6 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Liquid Carb (1a) | 9 | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Lockheed Airc ½g | 15 | 22⅜ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ⅜ |
| Loew's Inc (2) | 6 | 57¾ | 57¼ | 57¾ | + ⅜ |
| Lone Star Cem (3) | 9 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | |
| Long-Bell Lumb A | 21 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| Loose-W Biscuit 1 | 9 | 27⅛ | 27 | 27 | — ⅛ |
| Lorillard (P) ⅛g | 4 | 19 | 19 | 19 | + ⅛ |
| Lorillard pf (7) | 10 | 157 | 157 | 157 | +1 |
| Louisv & Nash 2g | 2 | 74½ | 74 | 74 | — ½ |
| Louisv G&E A 1½ | 9 | 21¾ | 21 | 21¾ | + ¼ |

### M

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mack Trucks (3e) | 4 | 36⅜ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Macy (RH) Co (2) | 4 | 25⅞ | 25¾ | 25¾ | + ⅛ |
| Mad Sq Gar ⅛g | 1 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | + ⅜ |
| Magma Copper ½g | 1 | 20⅜ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Manat! Sugar | 12 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| Manhattan Shirt(1) | 7 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| Maracaibo Oil Exp | 3 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Marine Midl .08g | 42 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | |
| Mkt St Ry pr pf | 840 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | + ½ |
| Marshall Field .80 | 13 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Martin (GL) 1½e | 13 | 21¾ | 21 | 21 | — ½ |
| Martin-Parry | 9 | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅛ | |
| Masonite Corp (1) | 6 | 35¾ | 35½ | 35½ | — ⅛ |
| Master Elec .35g | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| Mathieson Alk ¼g | 2 | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| May Dept Strs (3) | 4 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | + ¼ |
| Maytag Co | 6 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| McCall Corp 1.40 | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| McCrory Strs (1) | 6 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | + ⅛ |
| McGraw Elec (1) | 1 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24⅞ | — ⅛ |
| McGraw-Hill .15g | 1 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | + ⅛ |
| McInt Pore Id.22g | 1 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | |
| McKees & Rob (1) | 2 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | |
| McK & R pf5¼k | 9 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | +1 |
| McLellan Strs .40a | 16 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| McLellan pf 6 | 50 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | + ½ |
| Mead Corp (.30g) | 12 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | + ⅛ |
| Mead pfDrw5½ | 90 | 73 | 70½ | 73 | +1½ |
| Melville Shoe (2) | 13 | 30¾ | 30 | 30¼ | + ¼ |
| Mengel Co (¼e) | 12 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | — ½ |
| Mengel S pf 2½ | 70 | 38¾ | 38½ | 38¾ | — ¼ |
| Merch & M Tr ½g | 1 | 28 | 27¾ | 2 ¾ | — ⅜ |
| Mesta Mach 1¼g | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| Miami Cop (¼g) | 3 | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅜ |
| Mic-Cost Pet .40g | 9 | 24⅞ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Midland Stl Pr 1g | 1 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | — ⅛ |
| Midl Stl Pr 1 pf 8 | 8 | 116¾ | 116⅜ | 116¾ | + ⅜ |
| Mine-Hon Reg (2) | 2 | 73¼ | 72½ | 72½ | —1¾ |
| Minn-H pfC 4½ | 40 | 111 | 111 | 112 | —1 |
| Minn-Moline | 31 | 7¾ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Minn-Mol pf 3¼k | 2 | 88 | 88 | 88 | —1 |
| Mission Cp .85e | 2 | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| Mo-Kan-Texas | 27 | ⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| Mo-Kan-Texas pf | 28 | 10¼ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| Mohawk Carpet 2 | 3 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | + ½ |
| Monsanto Ch (2) | 4 | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | — ¼ |
| Mont'ry pf C 4 | 10 | 109 | 109 | 109 | |
| Mont'ry pf4.4½ | 10 | 116 | 116 | 116 | — ⅜ |
| Montgom Ward (2) | 14 | 43 | 42½ | 43 | + ⅛ |
| Morris & Essex | 868 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ⅜ |
| Motor Prods ½g | 5 | 15¼ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅜ |
| Motor Wheel .20g | 2 | 17¾ | 17⅜ | 17¾ | |

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
*By the Associated Press*

Tuesday 50.7 Prev. day 50.9
Month ago 47.3 Year ago 34.0
1943 high 50.9 1943 low 41.7

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mullins Mfg B | 9 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | |
| Mullins Mf pf 7 | 20 | 71 | 70¼ | 70¼ | +1 |
| Munsingwear 2¼e | 4 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | —1 |
| Murphy pf 4¼k | 20 | 115 | 115 | 115 | — ¼ |
| Murray Corp ½g | 10 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9 | |

### N

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nash-Kelv (½g) | 198 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| Nash C & SL 1g | 140 | 38½ | 38 | 38 | — ⅜ |
| Nat Acme (1g) | 15 | 8⅜ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅜ |
| Nat Auto Fib | 16 | 10 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Nat Auto F pf .60 | 4 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | |
| Nat Aviation 75e | 4 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | — ½ |
| Nat Biscu

# News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

## Bill to Sell Federal Silver Gets Approval

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—In a compromise agreement, the Senate's Banking Committee has approved unanimously a bill to permit the release of Treasury-held silver at 71.11 cents an ounce for war and essential civilian uses.

Senator Theodore Green (D) of Rhode Island said enactment of the legislation, for which four silver state Senators as well as Senators Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut and John Danaher (R) of Connecticut gave their endorsement, would prevent the closing of silversmiths throughout New England.

The bill, a revision of a proposal originally offered by Senator Green, won the votes of Senators Abe Murdock (D) of Utah, Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, and James Scrugham (D) of Nevada, and John Thomas (R) of Idaho, members of the committee, who agreed to join in seeking its Senate passage.

None of the silver state senators available would forecast the reaction of Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, long a leading spokesman for the so-called silver bloc, who told interviewers recently he feared legislation originating "with forces unfriendly to silver." Senator McCarron is in Nevada.

Under the measure as approved the Treasury could, upon War Production Board recommendation, sell or lease for domestic purposes for a period not longer than six months after the war, any silver held or owned by the United States.

Use would be restricted to that which would further the war effort; the Treasury would be required to maintain at all times "the ownership and possession" of an amount of silver of a monetary value equal to the face amount of all outstanding silver certificates.

INVESTORS or TRUSTEES can obtain BONDS—LEGAL
For Savings Banks & Trust Funds paying $40—cost $600 per $1,000
To yield over 6%
Use Defaulted & Low Income Paying Stocks, Bonds, Mtg. Ctfs. & Cash
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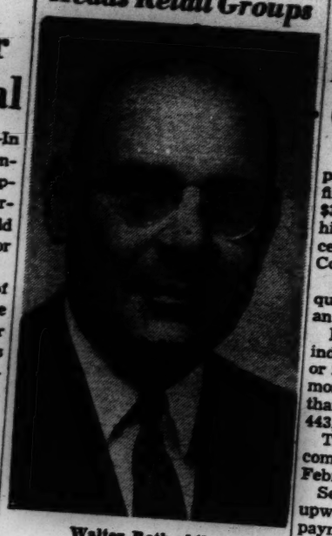
Box S L-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

### Heads Retail Groups



Walter Rothschild

President and general manager of Abraham & Straus, Inc., Brooklyn, elected president of the Retail Research Association and the Associated Merchandising Corp. Mr. Rothschild succeeds Lincoln Filene, chairman of the executive committee and a director of Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Boston, who formed the two associations in 1916 and has served as president since.

## Texas Utility Stock Offered Public Today

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Smith, Barney & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., and Blyth & Co., Inc., are heading a countrywide group of 69 investment banking firms offering to the public today 242,664 shares of the no par common stock of Houston Lighting & Power Company, one of the most important operating units in the Electric Bond and Share System and formerly 100 per cent controlled subsidiary of National Power & Light Company.

Priced at $54 the sale of these shares will complete the distribution to the public of the entire 500,000 shares of Houston Lighting & Power common stock formerly owned by National Power & Light Company. These shares represent the balance of the common stock of Houston Lighting & Power Company owned by National which were unexchanged under the offer to the holders of National's $6 preferred stock, made last year. Of the total of 500,000 shares outstanding, 257,336 shares were distributed publicly through the operation of the exchange offer.

The present offering marks a further step toward the dissolution of National Power & Light Company and with the completion of the sale of these shares, Houston Lighting & Power will cease to be either a subsidiary or an affiliate of National Power & Light or Electric Bond & Share Company.

Other principal underwriters are: Goldman, Sachs & Co., Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lehman Brothers, Mellon Securities Corporation, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Incorporated, Union Securities Corporation, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, Glore, Forgan & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation and Spencer Trask & Co.

## U. S. Income Runs at Rate Of $135 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP) — Income payments to individuals for the first quarter of this year, totalling $32,402,000,000, were 28 per cent higher than a year ago and 96 per cent greater than in 1939, the Commerce Department announced.

Income payments for the first quarter of this year represented an annual rate of $135,000,000,000.

In March income payments to individuals were $11,211,000,000, or 28 per cent above the same 1942 month and substantially higher than the February total of $10,443,000,000.

The department's index of income payments rose from 201 in February to 205.1 in March.

Secretary Jesse Jones said the upward movement in total income payments has been strongly influenced since 1939, the beginning of the war, by the large wage and salary component.

Wages and salaries for the first 1943 quarter totalled $23,285,000,000, about a third larger than the $17,528,000,000 total for the first 1942 quarter and more than double the $11,012,000,000 of 1939.

Manufacturers' payrolls in the first quarter were 41 per cent larger than in 1942 and 198 per cent greater than in 1939.

Federal payrolls were 188 per cent larger than in the first 1942 quarter and 680 per cent greater than in 1939.

Incomes of farm operators—$2,536,000,000 for the first quarter of 1943—were up 49 per cent from 1942 and 177 per cent from 1939.

## Treasury Third War Loan Drive to Be Held in September

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has postponed until September the third war loan drive because of the success of the second—which it described as the greatest government financing campaign in history.

Daniel Bell, Undersecretary of the Treasury, said that $5,533,000,000 more than was originally sought was subscribed in the drive which sold a grand total of $18,533,000,000 in securities.

As a result, Bell said, another campaign scheduled to open in August has been postponed a month.

Final figures on the drive from April 12 to May 1 showed that non-banking sources subscribed $12,550,000,000; Banks $5,048,000,000, and other sources $935,000,000.

Dallas, Texas, ranked first in subscriptions for individuals, partnerships and personal trust accounts, with a total of 199 per cent of its goal in this category.

Atlanta led the Federal Reserve districts, subscribing 179 per cent of its non-banking goal. The Cleveland district ranked second with 177 per cent; Minneapolis third with 169 per cent; Richmond fourth, 168; Dallas fifth, 167; New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, tied for sixth place with 162 per cent each; Kansas City seventh, 150; Boston, eighth, 137; Philadelphia, ninth, 136; and San Francisco, tenth, with 124 per cent.

### Canadian Deposits Rise

OTTAWA (CP)—Dominion government deposits increased $42,674,000 to $102,168,000, the Bank of Canada reported in its statement for the week ended May 5. Chartered bank deposits increased $15,664,000 to $275,149,000 and notes in circulation increased $4,890,000 to $748,209,000.

## Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

### Industrial Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Astna-Standard Engineering | 5¾ | 6¼ |
| American Barge Line Co | 9⅝ | 10½ |
| American Hardware Co | 26⅞ | 28⅝ |
| American Manufacturing | 37½ | 40¼ |
| American Manufac 5 pf | 84½ | .. |
| American Wringer Co | 5⅞ | 6¼ |
| †Amoskeag Company | 28⅞ | .. |
| †Amoskeag Company pf | 71¾ | .. |
| Appleton Company | 34½ | 37½ |
| Applied Arts Corp | 3¼ | 3⅝ |
| Arlington Mills | 48¾ | 51½ |
| Atlas Plywood Corp pf | 24½ | 26½ |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | 1¾ | 2 |
| Automobile Banking $1.50 pf | 14¾ | 16¼ |
| Bausch & Lomb Optocal Co | 24⅝ | 26⅞ |
| Bausch & Lomb Optocal Co pf | 106½ | .. |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 13⅝ | 14¾ |
| Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf | 89¼ | .. |
| Bird & Son Inc 5 pf | 89 | .. |
| Boston Wharf Company | 17⅝ | 19¾ |
| Boston Woven Hose & Rubber | 38¾ | 41¾ |
| Brown Co | 1.70 | 2.00 |
| Brown Co pf | 39¾ | 31¾ |
| Campbell A S Co Inc | 5¼ | 6¾ |
| Central Railway Signal A | 39 | .. |
| Central Railway Signal pf | 31½ | 34 |
| Chapman Valve Manufac | 14⅞ | 16½ |
| Collyer Insulated Wire Co | 41½ | 44⅝ |
| Coos Bay Lumber Co | 21 | .. |
| Crowell-Collier Pub Co | 9¼ | 11¾ |
| Dewey & Almy Chemical Co | 23¾ | 25¾ |
| Domestic Finance Corp pf | 25 | 27½ |
| Draper Corporation | 23¾ | 25¾ |
| Dwight Manufacturing Co | 68¼ | 71½ |
| Eastern Corporation | 17⅛ | 18⅝ |
| Eastern Corporation pf | 6¼ | .. |
| Ekcion Co | 19½ | 21 |
| Family Loan Society Inc | 9¼ | 11¾ |
| Family Loan Society pf A | 23¾ | 25¾ |
| Food Fair Stores Inc | 10⅞ | 11⅝ |
| Fruit of the Loom | 41¾ | 44¾ |
| General Fire Extinguisher | 22½ | 24 |
| General Machinery | 13½ | 15¾ |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool | 34¾ | 36½ |
| Goodall Worsted Company | 9¾ | 10½ |
| Graton & Knight Co | 31 | .. |
| Graton & Knight Co 7 pf | 10⅞ | 13⅝ |
| Graton & Knight Co pr pf | 86¾ | 90¾ |
| Great NorNorthern Paper Co | 30¼ | 33¾ |
| Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf | 30¼ | 33¾ |
| Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf | 55¾ | .. |
| Harrington & Richardson | 16 | .. |
| Hazeltine Mfg Co | 2¾ | 3¾ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co | 22¾ | 25 |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B | 13¾ | 15½ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co | 18¾ | 18 |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf | 21¾ | 23¾ |
| Hooker Electro Chem | 24½ | 26¾ |
| International Machine Tool | 33½ | 35¾ |
| Keith George E Co | 7⅛ | 8 |
| Kendall Company | 38½ | .. |
| Kennedy's Inc pf | 9¼ | 10¾ |
| Landers Frary & Clark | 18¾ | 20¾ |
| Lincoln Stores Inc | 32¼ | 34½ |
| Lincoln Stores ? | 20¼ | 21⅞ |
| Long-Bell Lumber Co | 107 | .. |
| Ludlow Mfg Associates | 86¼ | 90 |
| Marathon Paper Mills | 99 | 103 |
| Marlin-Rockwell Corp | 39¾ | 41¾ |
| Merck & Co | 57¾ | .. |
| Merck & Co 4¼ pf | 36¼ | 38½ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing | 110 | 114 |
| Merrimack Manufacturing pf | 39¼ | 43¼ |
| †Metal & Thermit Corp | 41¾ | .. |
| Millers Falls Company | 20½ | 23½ |
| Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line | 9 | 10½ |
| Nashawena Mills | 6¼ | 6¾ |
| Nashua Gummed & C Paper | 17¾ | 19¾ |
| Nashua Manufacturing Co | 32¾ | .. |
| Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf | 35½ | 37½ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf | 68 | 71¾ |
| National Chemical & Mfg | 26½ | 28¼ |
| National Shirt Shops | 10¾ | 11¾ |
| Naumkeag Steam Cotton | 9½ | 12¼ |
| Newmarket Manufac Co | 58¾ | 62¼ |
| Nicholson File Company | 48¾ | .. |
| *Nonquitt Mills | 33¼ | 35¾ |
| Ohio Finance | 30½ | 33½ |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line | 34¾ | 12¾ |
| Parker Appliance | 36½ | 39½ |
| Plymouth Cordage Company | 13¾ | 15½ |
| Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W | 108½ | 113 |
| Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf | 51¾ | .... |
| Quisset Mill | 79¾ | .... |
| Remington Arms Co Inc | 46¾ | .... |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc | 3½ | 4 |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf | 27 | 29 |
| Sagamore Manufacturing Co | 27¼ | 29½ |
| Sanford Mills | 46¼ | .. |
| Submarine Signal Co | 31¼ | 34 |
| Sylvania Elec Prod Inc | 27¼ | 29¾ |
| Tampax Inc | 58¾ | 61¼ |
| Triumph Explosive Inc | 4¾ | 5 |
| United Elastic Corp | 2⅞ | 3⅛ |
| U S Envelope Company | 14¾ | 15½ |
| U S Envelope Co 7 pf | 54¾ | 58½ |
| Waltham Watch Co 6 pf | 111½ | 116½ |
| Waltham Watch Co 7 pf | 40¼ | .... |
| Wamsutta Mills Inc | 94 | .... |
| Warner & Swasey Co | 26¼ | 28¼ |
| Warren Bros Class B | 10¾ | 12¼ |
| Warren Bros Class C | 34¾ | 37¼ |
| West Point Manufacturing | 9¾ | 10¾ |
| Wickwire Spencer Steel | 42¾ | 45½ |
| Wisconsin Pub Ser | 14½ | 15¾ |

* Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

### Public Utility Bonds

| | Rate | Mat | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bellows Falls Hy El | 5 | 1958 | 104¾ | .. |
| Blackstone V G & E | 4 | 1965 | 110½ | .. |
| Cent Maine Power | 3½ | 1966 | 106¾ | .. |
| Florida Pub Ser | 4 | 1955 | 103¼ | 104¾ |
| Green Mtn Power | 3¾ | 1963 | 98¾ | 100¾ |
| Keystone Public Ser | 5 | 1978 | 104 | .. |
| Narragansett El | 3½ | 1966 | 109¾ | 111¼ |
| Savannah El & Pw | 5 | 1955 | 106¾ | .. |
| Springfield G & El | 5 | 1957 | 105¼ | .. |
| St Joseph RLH & P | 4½ | 1947 | 103¾ | .. |
| Wisconsin Pub Ser | 3¼ | 1971 | 107¾ | 109¼ |

### Public Utility Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama Power $7 pf | 108¾ | 109¾ |
| Arkansas Pow & Light $7 pf | 97¾ | 99¾ |
| Birmingham Electric $7 pf | 87¾ | 91¾ |
| Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf | 98¼ | 102¼ |
| Central Pwr & Light 7 pf | 81¾ | 84¾ |
| Florida Power & Lt 7 pf | 100¾ | 104¾ |
| General Water G & E $3 pf | 92¾ | 96 |
| Jamaica Water Supply | 36¾ | 39½ |
| Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A | 29 | 31½ |
| Jersey Central Power 7 pf | 102¾ | 106¾ |
| Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf | 90¾ | 94¼ |
| Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf | 99¾ | 103¾ |
| New Orleans Pub S $7 pf | 99¾ | 103¾ |
| New Rochelle Wat pf | 114¾ | 118¾ |
| Northern Natural Gas Co (com) | 10¾ | 11⅞ |
| No States Power Del 5 pf | 28¼ | 31 |
| No States Power Del 6 pf | 109¾ | 113¾ |
| No States Power Del 7 pf | 87¾ | 90¾ |
| Ohio Power 4¼% pf | 61¾ | 64¾ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf | 103¾ | 106¾ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf | 110¾ | 114¾ |
| Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf | 89¾ | 93¾ |
| Penn Power & Light $7 pf | 94¼ | 97¼ |
| Public Service Ind | 88 | 92 |
| Public Service Ind 8 pf | 16¾ | 17¾ |
| Public Service Okla 5 pf | 98 | 102 |
| Rochester Gas & El 5 pf | 100¾ | 104¾ |
| Rochester Gas & El 6 pf | 92¾ | 95¾ |
| San Diego Gas & Electric | 98¾ | 101¾ |
| Sierra Pacific Power Co | 11¾ | 12¾ |
| Tampa Electric Co | 16¾ | 17¾ |
| Texas Electric Serv 6 pf | 113¾ | .. |
| Texas Powe & Light 6 pf | 21¾ | 23¾ |
| Washington Ry & Elec units | 99¾ | 103¾ |
| | 97¾ | 101¾ |
| | 14¾ | 15¾ |

### N. E. Utility Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bangor Hydro-Electric | 17½ | 19½ |
| Beverly Gas & Electric | 21 | .. |
| Brockton Gas Light | 8¾ | 9¾ |
| Central Maine Power 6 pf | 103½ | 106½ |
| Cent Maine Power 7 pf | 113¾ | 118½ |
| Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf | 85½ | .. |
| Conn Light & Power | 35¼ | 37¾ |
| Eastern Utilities Asso | 30¾ | 33¾ |
| Eastern Utilities Asso conv | 1½ | 3½ |
| Fall River Gas Works | 36½ | .. |
| Fitchburg Gas & Electric | 37¾ | 39 |
| Green Mountain Power pf | 53¾ | 58¾ |
| Hartford Electric Light | 48¾ | 51¾ |
| Haverhill Electric | 23¾ | 26½ |
| Haverhill Gas Light | 11¾ | 12¾ |
| Holyoke Water Power | 15¾ | 17¼ |
| Lawrence Gas & Electric | 28 | .. |
| Lowell Electric Light | 33¾ | 36½ |
| Lynn Gas & Electric | 68¾ | 73½ |
| Mass Power & Light pf | 14¾ | 15¾ |
| Mass Utilities Assoc pf | 13¾ | 15¾ |
| Narragansett Elec pf | 44¼ | 46¼ |
| N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf | 71¾ | 75½ |
| N E Power Assn 6 pf | 87¾ | 91¾ |
| N E Public Serv 7 pr pf | 17¾ | 19¾ |
| N E Public Serv $6 pr pf | 16¾ | 17¾ |
| N E Public Serv $7 pf | 17¾ | 18¾ |
| Newport Electric | 8¾ | 9 |
| Providence Gas | 105½ | 111¼ |
| Rockland Light & Power | 31 | 33½ |
| Springfield Gas Light | 6¾ | 7¾ |
| Twin State Gas & El pr pf | 14¾ | 15¾ |
| Western Mass Companies | 99 | .. |
| | 23¾ | 25¾ |

### New York Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Manhattan2(.80a) | 19¾ | 21¼ |
| Bank of New York (14) | 253 | 263 |
| Bankers Trust (1.40) | 46 | 48 |
| Brooklyn Trust (4) | 78 | 82 |
| Cen Hanover Bk & Trust (4) | 94¼ | 97¼ |
| Chase National (1.40) | 33¾ | 35¾ |
| Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80) | 45 | .. |
| Commercial (8) | 189 | 197 |
| Continental Bank & Trust (.80) | 15¾ | 16¾ |
| Corn Exchange Bk & Trust (2.40) | 43¾ | 44¾ |
| Empire Trust (3) | 58½ | 62½ |
| First National (80) | 1415 | 1445 |
| Guaranty Trust (12) | 388 | 393 |
| Irving Trust (.60) | 13¼ | 14 |
| Kings County (80) | 1300 | .. |
| Lawyers Trust (1) | 28 | 31 |
| Manufacturers Trust (2) | 43¼ | 45¼ |
| Manufacturers Trust pf (3) | 31¾ | 32¾ |
| New York Trust (3½) | 81¼ | 84¼ |
| Public (1¾) | 31¾ | 32½ |
| Title Guaranty Trust | 5¼ | 5½ |
| United States (60a) | 1140 | 1180 |

(a)Also extra or extras.

### Boston Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| †Boston Safe Deposit (16) | †300 | .. |
| First National (2) | 46¾ | 48¾ |
| Merchants National (12) | †400 | 340 |
| †New England Trust (30) | †400 | .. |
| National Rockland (2) | 43 | 47½ |
| National Shawmut (2) | 22¾ | 24½ |
| Pilgrim Trust (8) | 178 | .. |
| Second National (4) | 240 | 127 |
| †State Street Trust (8) | 9 | 10¾ |
| United States Trust (.50) | 14¾ | 16½ |
| United States Trust pf (.80) | 47½ | 52½ |
| Webster & Atlas (2) | | |
| Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. | | |
| †Price represent. last appraisal. | | |

### Other Bank Stock

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of America NTSA (2.50) | 40⅝ | 42¢ |
| Continental Illinois (4) | 94½ | 98⅛ |
| First National Chicago (10) | 322 | 330 |
| Pennsylvania Co (1.60) | 32¼ | 34½ |

### Insurance Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Casualty (4a) | 129½ | 134½ |
| Aetna Insurance (1.60a) | 53¾ | 55¾ |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 32¾ | 34¼ |
| Agricultural (3a) | 70¼ | 73½ |
| American Alliance (1a) | 22¾ | 23¾ |
| American Casualty Company | 19¾ | 20¾ |
| American Equitable (1) | 14¾ | 15¾ |
| American Insurance Newark (½a) | 55½ | 57¼ |
| American Re-Insurance (1g) | 14¾ | 15¾ |
| American Reserve | 53¼ | 57¼ |
| American Surety (2½) | 7 | 8 |
| Baltimore-American (.20a) | 86 | 89 |
| Bankers & Shippers (2g) | 592 | 611½ |
| Boston (16a) | 30½ | 32¾ |
| Camden Fire (1) | 17¼ | 18¾ |
| City of New York (½g) | 31 | 33 |
| Connecticut General Life (1) | 36½ | 38¾ |
| Continental Casualty (1.20a) | 40½ | 42½ |
| Federal (1.40) | 65¼ | 67¼ |
| Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a) | 77 | 80 |
| Fireman Fund (SF) (3) | 11¾ | 12¾ |
| Firemen's Newark (.40) | 27 | 28½ |
| Franklin Fire (1a) | 47 | 50 |
| General Reinsurance (2) | 17¾ | 18¾ |
| Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g) | 42 | 44 |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 9½ | 10½ |
| Globe & Republic (½) | 28¾ | 30¼ |
| Great American Insurance (1a) | 25¾ | 27½ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 92 | 95 |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 43¼ | 45¼ |
| Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a) | 30 | 32 |
| Home Insurance (1.20a) | 28¼ | 30 |
| Homestead | 15¾ | 17½ |
| Ins Company of N A (1½) | 77 | 79 |
| Jersey Insur New York (1½) | 38¾ | 41¾ |
| Knickerbocker (½) | 8¾ | 9¾ |
| Maryland Casualty | 6¾ | 8¾ |
| Massachusetts Bond (3½) | 69¾ | 72¾ |
| Merchants&Mfrs of NY (.40) | 6¾ | 7¾ |
| Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a) | 46 | 49½ |
| National Fire (2) | 59½ | 61¾ |
| National Liberty (.20a) | 7¾ | 8¾ |
| National Union (.20a) | 175 | 180 |
| New American Casualty (.97½e) | 35¾ | 37¾ |
| New Brunswick (1½a) | 31¾ | 33¾ |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 45 | 47 |
| New York Fire (.80) | 15¾ | 16¾ |
| North River (1) | 23¾ | 25¾ |
| Northeast Insurance | 4¾ | 5¾ |
| Northern (3a) | 99¼ | 103¼ |
| Pacific Fire (5) | 101½ | 105½ |
| Pacific Indemnity (2a) | 44 | 46½ |
| Peerless Casualty Company | 10¾ | 12¼ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 85 | 88 |
| Preferred Accident (.80a) | 13 | 14½ |
| Providence-Washington (1a) | 34¾ | 36¾ |
| Reinsurance Cor (N York) (¼e) | 5¾ | 6½ |
| Republic Ins Co Tex (1.20) | 25¾ | 27¾ |
| Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a) | 32¾ | 34½ |
| St Paul Fire & Marine (8a) | 376 | 396 |
| Seaboard Surety (½g) | 43¾ | 46¾ |
| Security (1.60) | 38¾ | 40¾ |
| Springfield (4½a) | 41¾ | 43¾ |
| Standard Accident | 121½ | 124½ |
| Travelers (16) | 65¼ | 69 |
| U S Fid &Guarantee (1a) | 443 | 463 |
| United States Fire (2) | 31¾ | 33¾ |
| U S Guarantee (1.60a) | 30¾ | 32¾ |
| Westchester (1.20a) | 76 | 80 |
| aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. dDeclared or paid so far this year. | 31½ | 33¼ |

### Investment Trusts
Management

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Affiliated Fund Inc | 3.17 | 3.47 |
| Amerex Holding | 31.125 | 33.625 |
| American Business Shares | 3.33 | 3.63 |
| Axe Houghton Fund | 13.15 | 14.14 |
| Bond Inv Tr of America | 99.85 | 104.01 |
| Boston Fund | 16.06 | 17.37 |
| Broad Street Investing | 25.87 | 27.97 |
| Bullock Fund | 14.39 | 15.77 |
| Canadian Investment Fund | 3.06 | 3.65 |
| Century Shares Trust | 26.97 | 29.00 |
| Chemical Securities Co | 2365.00 | 2465.00 |
| Christiana Securities | 8.72 | .. |
| Commodity Corp | 35.00 | 37.75 |
| Consolidated Investment Tr | 1.20 | 1.33 |
| Dividend Shares | 19.40 | 20.84 |
| Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd | 11.70 | 12.56 |
| Eaton & Howard Stock Fd | 28.97 | 31.15 |
| Equitable Invest Corp | 33.075 | 36.75 |
| Equity Corp $3 pf | 17.37 | 18.70 |
| Fidelity Fund Inc | 30.67 | 32.65 |
| Fund Investors Inc | 30.97 | 33.30 |
| General Capital | 4.91 | 5.29 |
| General Investors Trust | 19.34 | 20.80 |
| Incorporated Investors Tr | .90 | .98 |
| Institutional Sec. Bank Group | 1.10 | 1.21 |
| Inst Sec: Insurance Group | | |
| † Keystone Custodian Funds | | |

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| B-1 | .... | 33.10 |
| B-2 | .... | 27.60 |
| B-3 | .... | 19.45 |
| B-4 | .... | 10.20 |
| K-1 | .... | 16.86 |
| ‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd | 99.85 | .... |
| ‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd | 38.10 | .... |
| Maryland Fund | 4.39 | 4.80 |
| Mass Invest Tr | 20.52 | 21.74 |
| Mass Inv 2d Fd | 8.88 | 10.62 |
| Mutual Invest | 10.85 | 11.89 |
| Nation Wide Voting | 1.34 | 1.48 |
| New England Fund | 12.13 | 13.23 |
| Old Colony Tr Assoc | 16.80 | 18.13S |
| Plymouth Fund Inc | .48 | .53 |
| Putnam Fund | 13.03 | 14.01 |
| Quarterly Income Shares | 6.68 | 7.67 |
| Railway & Light Sec | 11.56 | 12.57S |
| Railway & Light Sec pf | 30.89 | .... |
| Scudder Fund | 2.56 | 2.91 |
| Scudder Stevens & Clark | 87.01 | 93.77 |
| Spencer Trask Fund | 14.09 | 14.82 |
| State Street Investment | 75.30 | 81.55 |
| Trusteed Am Bk "B" | .40 | .... |
| Trusteed Industry Shares | .72 | .81 |
| Wellington Fund | 15.89 | 17.34 |

Assoc Stnd Oil Type

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod | 6.125 | 6.875 |
| Cumulative Trust Shares | 2.26 | .... |
| Diversified Tr C | 4.74 | .... |
| Diversified Tr D | 2.69 | .... |
| Foundation Tr Shrs A | 3.36 | 4.59 |

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Fund Tr Shrs A | 4.57 | 5.66 |
| Nation Wide Sec | 3.48 | .... |
| North Am Bond Tr Ctfs | 20.50 | .... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1953 | 2.05 | .... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1954 | 2.02 | .... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1955 | 2.04 | .... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1956 | 2.05 | .... |
| Super of Am Tr AA | 2.15 | .... |
| Uni Elec Tr & Pow "A" | 2.32 | .... |
| Uni Elec Li & Pow "B" | 14.75 | .... |
| | 1.40 | .... |

Investment Banking

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blair & Co | 2.00 | 2.375 |
| First Boston Corp | 15.125 | 16.51 |

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 3%less if not held 3 years.

### Aviation Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| American Airlines uf | .... | .... |
| Liberty Aircraft | 116 | 121 |
| NE Airlines | 11¼ | 12¼ |
| Piper Aircraft | 8 | 9¼ |
| Pollak Manufacturing Co | 6¾ | 7¾ |

## Unions Urged To Help Uphold U. S. Tradition

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 12—A warning that unions must not permit their organizations to be used for "outside and subversive purposes" and an appeal to labor to accept its full responsibilities to maintain full production and to contribute to the general welfare of the nation were voiced by Francis Biddle, United States Attorney General, and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, respectively, at the convention of the Textile Workers Union of America at Carnegie Hall here yesterday.

Mr. Biddle declared that if democracy is to be preserved unions themselves must be democratic. He lauded the textile workers for insisting on a strong and responsible leadership.

### Miss Perkins Speaks

Miss Perkins stressed that when the labor movement was weak and unimportant, "nobody cared much what they did," adding that now it is strong and has a position of leadership, "then everybody in the United States cares how that institution is conducted."

The Attorney General said that in appealing for preservation of the American tradition in unions, he was not advocating discrimination against foreigners or against races or color.

"What I do mean," he added, "is that the union, like any other organ of education, like any other community which educates and which strengthens its own members, should carry on the tradition of the American union itself, and not permit that union to be used for outside and subversive purposes. I think you know what I mean."

Mr. Biddle, questioned by a reporter after his talk, stressed that he referred to "Communism or Fascism," to no individual. Turning to the postwar problems, he held that both labor and management would agree that no nation can preserve itself with widespread unemployment.

"We must bring out all the forces of production and never forget the emphasis on more production," he continued. "Of course, the problems of technological improvements are tremendously difficult, but I believe that the way to meet them is to find jobs for the men who are thrown out of work by new technological developments, and not to resist anything which brings further and greater production, and therefore, a greater opportunity for the people of the country to share in that production."

Miss Perkins said a greater characteristic of democracy was that differences were often settled by compromise. Asked later if she meant that some compromise might be, or should be, reached in the coal dispute, she replied her statement was "applicable to the coal mine situation."

### Labor Defended

"Great care must be exercised to avoid unfair methods of picketing and demonstrations, stoppage of work due to jurisdictional disputes and other things that seem incomprehensible to the general public mind," she told the textile workers. "Any gains which a union wins by such practices may be completely canceled by loss of prestige and support of the public in a critical situation."

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP) — James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said today that "a very poor job was done in unifying this nation and using its resources to win the war," and that "we want labor represented on the Cabinet of the President."

The labor official addressing the biennial convention of the Textile Workers of America (C. I. O.), said that organized labor "must speak out about the lack of labor representation in government," and asserted that "a poor job was done on the question of price control."

"We cannot be satisfied with the present make-up of the Cabinet," Mr. Carey said. "We do not think it was a contribution of this nation to bring in a Stimson or a Knox, and we think it is high time that labor made its demands clear and said, 'We want labor to conduct the affairs of manpower. We want labor to serve, to administer the affairs of at least the Department of Labor. We want labor represented in the Cabinet of the President.'"

John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' president, was criticized by Mr. Carey as a man who is "sitting in the bleachers and throwing pop bottles at the umpire."

"Lewis contends that the best interests of labor is served by playing Republican power politics," he said. "We won't accept the choice between Roosevelt and Lewis any more than we would accept the choice between the free organized labor movement and the Republican Party."

## New York Curb

Closing Prices

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | Aero Sup B | 4¼ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 100 | Ainsworth (¼g) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 300 | Air Assoc (½g) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 200 | Air Investors | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1500 | Air Inv war | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 1800 | Aire Assoc (¾e) | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 300 | Air-Way HAp (.10g) | 4 | 4¾ | 3¾ |
| 10 | Ala Pow $7 pf (7) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 100 | Applied Ent Inv pf | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 100 | Alum Ltd (bbs) 3d | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 350 | Alum Co Am (3g) | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 220 | Alum Co Am pf (6) | 120 | 119 | 119¾ |
| 600 | Am Beverage | 111 | 110¾ | 111 |
| 140 | Am Book (½g) | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 100 | Am BozBoard (¾e) | 31¾ | 30¾ | 31 |
| 100 | Am Capital A | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 200 | Am Capital B | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 400 | Am Cap pf (.18k) | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 50 | Am Cl&Lt (¼g) | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 400 | Am Cit P&LB | 33½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 400 | Am Cyan B (.60) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 7800 | Am & Fgn P war | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30¾ |
| 200 | Am Fork & Hoe (½g) | 2¾ | 2 | 2¼ |
| 2300 | Am Gas & El (1.40) | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 50 | Am Gas & E pf (4¾) | 36¾ | 36 | 36 |
| 100 | Am Gen (.15e) | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 150 | Am Gen $ pf (2) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 50 | Am Laun Mch (¾g) | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 300 | Am Light & T (1.20) | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 1500 | Am Maracaibo | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 100 | Am Meter (¼g) | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 100 | Am Republics (.35e) | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ |
| 100 | Am Seal-Kap (.15g) | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 53000 | Am Superpwr | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 100 | Am Superpow 1pf | 94¼ | 94 | 94 |
| 3000 | Am Superpow pf | 94¼ | 94 | 94 |
| 200 | Am Thread pf (¼) | 15¾ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 100 | Anch Post Pf (1.25g) | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 100 | Ang-Wupp (.08g) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 10 | Appal El Pow pf 4½ | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1500 | Ark Nat Gas | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 100 | Ark Nat Gas A | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 50 | Ark Pr & Lt pf (.30k) | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 50 | Ark P & L pf (7) | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 700 | Ashland Oil&Rf (.40) | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 3800 | Atlas Corp war | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 160 | Axton-Fish A | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 200 | Babcock & Wil (¼g) | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 100 | Baldw Loco pf (2.10) | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 700 | Baldw Lo

# Visiting Cardinals Are Doing All Right in Pennant Race

## Southworth Is Running Second Behind Dodgers

**BULLETIN**
**The Braves today sold Manny Salvo, pitcher, to the Phillies for the waiver price.**

By Ed Rumill
*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

To an easterner still waiting for his first look, it would seem that Billy Southworth's Cardinals are doing all right in this immature National League pennant race.

As they arrived in Boston for a series with the Braves, the defending world champions were running second to the Dodgers. Yet it is noteworthy that the St. Louis club was just two games back of the leaders, despite a series of damaging injuries and the fact that the schedule has heavily favored Brooklyn to date.

While Southworth was playing, minus some of his key players, the tough Reds and Pirates in the West, Leo Durocher was fattening his victory column against the Phillies and Giants.

**Marion Back**

Southworth is still below par, with Jimmy Brown on the bench with a broken finger, Johnny Hopp back in St. Louis with an injured shoulder and southpaw Howie Pollet unable to come here due to illness in his family. But Marty Marion is back at shortstop and Mort Cooper is throwing from the mound with his accustomary brilliance, which means that the Redbirds are slowly reaching championship strength.

Cooper, the league's most valuable player in 1942 with his 22 mound triumphs, threw concern into the Cardinal picture on May 2 when, while pitching against the Reds, he suddenly found it difficult to throw up to the plate. Last Sunday he was back, however, beating the Pirates, 8-1, on six hits.

With the lone exception of Johnny Beazley, Southworth has his 1942 mound staff back. To help the pace-setting Cooper, there are Ernie White, Pollet, Max Lanier, Harry Gumbert, Howard Krist and Murray Dickson. The Dodgers are going to have a little trouble keeping up with that well-balanced group.

**Klein a Find**

The Cards had a set infield until Brown, Hopp and Marion were forced out. Whitey Kurwski stayed at third, but Ray Sanders took over first base for Hopp, Lou Klein replaced Marion and George Fallon took Brown's spot. When Marion returned, however, Southworth moved the capable young Klein, up from Columbus, to second base. Lou looks like another Redbird find.

The outfield situation looked dark when Terry Moore and Enos Slaughter went into the service.

But Stan Musial is around, supported by Triplett, Elvin Adams (Sacramento), Debs Garms (same club), Frank Demaree (free agent) and Harry Walker. Garms and Demaree formerly played with the Braves, although they hardly will recognize the present outfit. And, probably, we will hardly recognize them. Walker Cooper and Ken O'Dea are the catchers.

These Redbirds, as last year, depend chiefly on their speed and defensive ability to pile up games in the win column. They lack the power of the Dodgers, or even the Braves. But they can run you dizzy, and scoring on them is not easy. They should do a repeat performance in the World Series.

* * *

**Briefs** . . . The Braves will try again to play the local Coast Guard nine on July 14 . . . The previous day the Cardinals will meet the Guardsmen . . . A year ago the Braves won only two out of 13 from the Redbirds at Braves Field, Javery and Tobin being the winning pitchers . . . Recent events suggest, however, that 1943 will be different . . . Casey Stengel is coming along fine, although slowly . . . He had so many visitors yesterday, including Southworth, that some of them overflowed into the hall . . . Red Barrett is the Braves' hurler in the series opener . . . The Red Sox went to St. Louis in sections, but comfortably . . . Joe Cronin hopes that a couple of off days will somehow bring back their batting eyes.

### American League

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 12 | 5 | .722 |
| Cleveland | 10 | 6 | .625 |
| Detroit | 8 | 7 | .533 |
| Washington | 10 | 9 | .526 |
| St. Louis | 7 | 7 | .500 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 11 | .421 |
| Boston | 6 | 12 | .333 |
| Chicago | 5 | 10 | .333 |

Results May 10

No games scheduled.

### National League

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 12 | 6 | .667 |
| St. Louis | 8 | 6 | .571 |
| Cincinnati | 9 | 8 | .529 |
| Boston | 7 | 7 | .500 |
| Pittsburgh | 7 | 7 | .500 |
| Philadelphia | 7 | 8 | .467 |
| Chicago | 7 | 10 | .412 |
| New York | 6 | 11 | .353 |

Results May 10

No games scheduled.

### Boston Batting

**Braves**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ryan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.000 |
| Masi | 15 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | .333 |
| Gentile | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .333 |
| Workman | 57 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 7 | .316 |
| Wietelmann | 48 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 5 | .313 |
| McCarthy | 56 | 7 | 17 | 0 | 5 | .304 |
| Burns | 44 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 8 | .300 |
| Klutts | 34 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 4 | .294 |
| Reds | 28 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 7 | .286 |
| Creeden | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | .250 |
| Holmes | 55 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 1 | .236 |
| Jeost | 32 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 5 | .231 |
| Poland | 16 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | .125 |
| Cascinello | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Farrell | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Geraghty | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Nieman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |

**Red Sox**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conroy | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | .500 |
| Fox | 43 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 3 | .326 |
| Partee | 32 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 4 | .313 |
| McBride | 54 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 2 | .278 |
| Doerr | 70 | 8 | 18 | 1 | 7 | .257 |
| Lake | 39 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 2 | .257 |
| Cronin | 23 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | .217 |
| Simmons | 36 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 7 | .222 |
| Peacock | 29 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2 | .219 |
| Miles | 17 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | .176 |
| Tabor | 41 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2 | .171 |
| Marquess | 24 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | .167 |
| Lupien | 42 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 3 | .143 |
| Garrison | 26 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | .120 |
| Lazor | 19 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | .105 |

## Southern League Attendance Is Up

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Southern Baseball Association is enjoying increased attendance so far this season despite wartime restrictions.

Association headquarters announce that 94,230 spectators paid admissions for the first 52 games played this season, compared with only 80,188 for the same number of games last year.

Memphis, New Orleans, Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Nashville, Knoxville, and Little Rock are members of the league.

## Chiefs Get West

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—The Syracuse Chiefs have announced the acquisition of Catcher Dick West, on option from the Cincinnati Reds. West, of Louisville, Ky., has been at Cincinnati since the fall of 1940, the year before having clouted .321 for Baltimore.

## *Around The Town In Sports*

**Junior Meet**

The New England junior A. A. U. track and field championships, together with the senior N. E. A. A. U. six-mile run, will be held at Brookline Field, Cypress Street, on Saturday afternoon, May 29, under auspices of the American-Scandinavian Athletic Association.

Junior track events include the 100 and 220-yard dashes, 440, 880, and mile runs. Field events are the high jump, broad jump, and 16-pound shotput. In addition there will be three events—50 and 100-yard dashes and broad jump—for registered athletes of Scandinavian descent. Entries close at midnight, May 24.

* * *

Incidentally, the American-Scandinavian A. A. is hopeful of sponsoring a Gunder Haegg-Greg Rice-Gil Dodds duel when the Swedish fireman comes to Boston this July. The chances are good that this event might come to pass, for Chairman Ralph H. Colson never takes no for an answer.

* * *

Coach Jerry Tatton of Northeastern has named four men to represent the Huskies at the I. C. 4-A. track and field championships in New York this Saturday. Potential scorer of the quartet is Delmo Albertghini of Somerville in the high and low hurdles. Del won the N. E. intercollegiate lows last Saturday, and was second in the indoor intercollegiates in New York last winter. The other three include Capt. Joe Lavin of Dorchester in the high and broad jumps, Walter Crowley of Hingham in the 880 and mile, and George Welch of Newton in the hurdles.

* * *

The House of Representatives has passed to be engrossed the bill to allow Sunday baseball games to continue after 6:30 p. m., provided they are started no later than 4:30 p. m. The measure, to be effective only for the duration, now goes to the State Senate for action.

* * *

The weather still continues to play havoc with athletic schedules. Latest to feel the pinch is the Boston Park League, which had scheduled its opener between the Submarine Signal team and the Navy Yard A. A. for tonight at Lee Playground.

* * *

Northeastern's baseball team, which lost to New Hampshire, 3-0, at Durham yesterday, faces three more games this week—Worcester Tech at Worcester tomorrow, and a double-header with Connecticut at Storrs Saturday. Jackie Cunha, star pitcher of the State championship Arlington High School team of last year has been named by Coach Foxy Flumere to pitch against the Engineers, and Russ Washburn and Bill Shannon have been nominated to work the double-header.

## *Mainstays of Harvard Nine*

By a Staff Photographer

**Batterymates for the Crimson**

**Capt. Warren (Moe) Berg, left, and Ned Fitzgibbons have pitched and caught most of the games for Harvard this spring, and both have been outstanding in their positions. Berg included in his victories a three-hitter against the Boston Coast Guard and a one-hitter against Northeastern, while Fitzgibbons hit for a robust .360.**

## Philadelphia Sporting Two Major Ball Clubs

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—A rumor is circulating among the populace of Philadelphia that there now are two major league ball clubs in the city and apparently is creating about as much amazement as if the National League scrap heap at Shibe Park had been found littered with unused ration books.

Sunday a curious crowd of 24,934 swept through the turnstiles to see personally whether it was true that living, breathing ball players are wearing Phillies' uniforms.

It was an unheard-of turnout of Philadelphians at a National League game. In September of 1941, when the Brooklyn Dodgers were wallowing in the full tide of their fantastic popularity, a Sunday double-header between the Dodgers and Phils drew 35,905. But the pennant was fluttering on those games and thousands in that crowd went down from Brooklyn, stormed the playing field seeking souvenirs and autographs, prevented batting practice, and created a commotion the sedate City of Brotherly Love will long remember.

**Different Now**

It was different last Sunday. There was no super attraction. In fact, to liven up a dull day with the New York Giants Bill Cox, the Phillies' new owner, passed out word in advance that he would pitch batting practice. As things turned out he had to forego this fun for a more remunerative pleasure—working in the ticket office, which was swamped by the unexpected crowd.

This pretty well shows how the reborn Phillies have captured the imagination of the home-town fans. Other clubs have been rebuilt and won profitable followings in the past, but it usually has been a tedious process requiring considerable money and time.

In Philadelphia just the promise of better ball has been sufficient to win the fans. The team still is a collection of castoffs and has been in last place in every one of its appearances at home. Yet in seven days in Shibe Park this spring, many of them practically worthless week-day showings, it has brought out more than 50,000 customers while a year ago the club drew only 277,000 in the entire season.

**Fan Favorites**

Our Philadelphia operatives say the fans are particularly pleased with Schoolboy Rowe, rookie Jack Kraus, the southpaw pitcher, and Babe Dahlgren as a shortstop. The backing of the paying customers naturally has encouraged the players as well as the management and the league as a whole.

It all may work out to give a happy ending to the Philadelphia story, which was a pathetic tale under the authorship of Gerry Nugent. If the money in the till mounts up, the club may be buying good players instead of selling them as in the past.

Up until now the trading record of Cox has been remarkable. He not only has proved he can go full speed forward, but also that he can do equally well in reverse. He has succeeded in getting three clubs, the Yankees, Dodgers and Reds, to take back players who were traded to the Phillies and who either refused to report or were unsatisfactory.

In baseball that's as historic as the Phillies' three-game winning streak.

## Five May Win Two Titles

Five outstanding athletes from Princeton, Dartmouth, Columbia, New Hampshire, and Virginia are conceded excellent chances of achieving double triumphs in the 67th annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships at Triborough Stadium, Randalls Island, on Saturday.

Harvey Kelsey, Princeton's brilliant sophomore with the nine-foot stride, will be favored in the 100 and 220-yard sprints which Barney Ewell of Penn State won in 1940141-42. The ex-Andover star has the best time for the 100 this windy spring—9.3 seconds, and his 220 time of 21 flat is within a 10th of a second of the best.

**Burnham Favored**

Don Burnham, Dartmouth student, winner of the I. C. 4-A. indoor mile over Frank Dixon of N. Y. U. and runner-up by two yards to Leslie MacMitchell of N. Y. U. in 4:12.2 last year, is favored to take the mile and 880, a double that MacMitchell achieved two years ago. The big Dartmouth runner is a standout in the mile, but he will have to do some fast running to win the half from Fordham Joe Nowicki, runner-up a year ago. Nowicki had a bad day in the Mets in New York, but he will concentrate on the 880 next Saturday.

Bill Vessie, Columbia's six-foot, six-inch sophomore ace, not only is favored to take the high jump but also the discus. He is the national A. A. U. indoor co-holder and the I. C. 4-A. indoor champion in the high jump. His 144-foot heave to win the Ivy League discus title puts him on top in this event too.

Richmond (Boo) Morcom, New Hampshire's barefoot leaper, is the standout in the pole vault and he will be co-favorite in the broad jump and a good second choice to Vessie in the high jump. Only defending champion in the meet, Morcom will defend the high jump title. He also tied with two others for first place in the pole vault last year, but he won the vault in the indoor I. C. 4-A. last March.

**Todd Is Choice**

Tom Todd, of Virginia, the indoor I. C. 4-A. hurdles champion, is the choice to win both the 120-yard low hurdles. He has the best times, 15 flat in the highs and 24.4 in the lows, the latter time being matched by Warren Halliburton of N. Y. U. last Saturday. Despite a bandaged leg Todd placed fifth and third in the two hurdles finals last year.

While these stars, and others are aiming for individual titles in the 16-event program, N. Y. U. and Army are destined to have a rousing battle for the team honors. The Violet scored in 15 events, won 11 and set a scoring record of 108 points in the Mets. Saturday, while the cadets scored in 15 events, won five and set a scoring of 88 5-6 points in the Ivy meet at Philadelphia.

## Walsh Says Rams Are Not for Sale

CHICAGO, May 12 (AP)—Charles (Chili) Walsh, the National Football League's only teamless manager, says the Cleveland Rams are not for sale.

Walsh, who looks after the duration-defunct Rams while their co-owners, Lieut. Dan Reeves and Maj. Fred Levy, are in the armed services, declares rumors that Ted Collins, Singer Kate Smith's manager, might buy the club are without foundation.

"The present owners plan to be in the league for a long time and anyone making an offer is only wasting his time," Walsh declared.

### Baseball Games Postponed Today

*By the Associated Press*

**National League**

Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York. (To be played as part of double-header July 16.)
St. Louis at Boston.

### Minor League Results

*By the Associated Press*

**Pacific Coast League**

Oakland 5, San Diego 4.
Portland 1, San Francisco 0.
Hollywood 2, Sacramento 3.
Los Angeles 13, Seattle 0.

**American Association**

Indianapolis 3, Louisville 4.
Minneapolis 2, St. Paul 1.
Columbus at Toledo, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

**International League**

All games postponed.

**Southern Association**

Chattanooga 6, Atlanta 5.
Birmingham 4, Little Rock 2.
New Orleans 3, Memphis 2.
Knoxville at Nashville, postponed.

**Eastern League**

All games postponed.

### College Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

Results May 11

Wisconsin 9, Michigan State 8.
New Hampshire 3, Northeastern 0.
Richmond 6, Hampden-Sydney 1.
Manhattan-Fordham, postponed.
N. Y. U.-St. John's, postponed.

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Junior Thompson held Brooklyn Dodgers to Lew Riggs' double as Cincinnati took fourth straight, 5 to 1.

**Three Years Ago**

Red Ruffing blanked Boston Red Sox, 4-0, and New York Yankees broke nine-game losing streak.

**Five Years Ago**

Bob Feller won fourth victory of season as he defeated New York Yankees, 3-2, in duel with Lefty Gomez.

## *Smith Convinced Army Life Will Prolong Career*

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., May 12 (AP)—Horton Smith, master of the putt and the winner of more than $100,000 in tournament prizes, is convinced that his Army training will add 10 years to his golfing career.

The lanky former pro now is in the Air Forces Officer Candidate School at Miami Beach. He will be graduated May 28 with the rank of second lieutenant.

Smith has reached the age when most competitive golfers begin to look around for a good club connection where there's a living to be made by giving lessons and selling equipment. But Soldier Smith has other ideas.

"For the past year or so I felt myself getting soft," he said. "I always planned to go down to one of the athletic clubs for a bit of exercise. But I never seemed to get around to it. Golfing, tournaments, lecturing, and other business took up all my time.

"When I enlisted in the Army last November at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., I felt that I would never be able to play a sub-par game again. I was under the impression that Army life would ruin my game for keeps.

"They sure proved me wrong. The training I have received, especially here at the Beach, has revived me. It will help me retain my stamina and competitive power for another 10 years. It will also help my timing and co-ordination."

## *Taking a Shine to the Army*

Wide World

**Former Golf Pro Horton Smith**

**A student at Officers' Candidate School of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command at Miami Beach, Horton Smith polishes his G. I. shoes as he undergoes his intensive three months' program leading to a second lieutenant's commission. Officer Candidate Smith is scheduled to complete his training May 28.**

## Brooklyn Magistrate Decries Race Accent in Crime Reports

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 12—A warning that he would enjoin any newspaper or news agency from identifying a defendant according to race, creed, or color unless the identification were an essential part of the story or of the crime was given by Magistrate J. Roland Sala in Brooklyn Felony Court here recently.

"I will bar the one responsible for the story from any courtroom in which I sit," the Magistrate said.

Magistrate Sala's warning was made during the arraignment of John Manzi and Thomas Feehan of Brooklyn, who were charged with beating and robbing a policeman and were held for Grand Jury investigation.

Expanding his brief court statement about banning newspaper writers who mentioned the race, creed, or color of defendants, Magistrate Sala declared such "discrimination" did not involve a question of journalistic ethics.

"We can implement it by means of legislation," he declared in an interview. "It is not a question of the freedom of the press. If legislation is drafted prohibiting newspapers from identifying defendants in that way, it is based on the theory that the State has the police power to pass legislation for the peace, quiet and benefit of the people.

"So I think it would be constitutional, since it must be admitted by any bigot that when the race or the color or the creed of a defendent is accentuated, there are elements which may incite a riot and which may interfere with the peace.

"Where the race, color, or creed of a defendant has nothing to do with the crime charged, and the glare of publicity is focused or concentrated on the race or the color or the creed of that defendant, then it becomes nothing more nor less than a sinister, insidious, unforgivable method of creating racial prejudice, bigotry and bias."

Meanwhile, Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Fusion-American Labor Party representative from Harlem, has introduced a resolution in the City Council demanding that local newspaper publishers omit from all news stories any words describing the race of a person connected with a crime. The resolution was referred to the Committee on City Affairs.

## *Yorkville's Neighborly Exhibit Counters Pro-Nazi Reputation*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 12—Yorkville—neighborhood that has frequently been described as "a hotbed of Naziism" because of its large German population—is presenting an over-all picture of itself in an exhibition called "This is Yorkville," now on view at the New York Public Library branch at 222 East Seventy-ninth Street.

The exhibition has been made possible through the co-operative efforts of about 125 groups, including social agencies, commercial firms, museums and churches. Their material, which will remain on view during the month of May, indicates some of the housing and improvement needs and the efforts being made through education of its foreign-born and care of children to develop "a more enlightened neighborhood."

"This community, which is known all over the United States as a hotbed of Naziism, has responded in a magnificent fashion to this opportunity to show its faith in American institutions," Miss Dorothea H. Waples, assistant branch librarian who organized the showing, said.

**More Than 25 Nationalities**

"There are 26 nationalities in our neighborhood, while more than one third of the people here are foreign-born. The public library, which has no political or social ax to grind, is the logical channel through which the various neighborhood groups can come to know each other."

Charts, figures and photographs have been provided by the Yorkville Civic Council. These indicate the haphazard growth of Yorkville, which has 220,000 residents. They represent 26 countries and economic classes, ranging from great wealth to extreme poverty. Nearly one third of the residents come from Germany, Ireland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, and Austria.

To show the need for better housing, the Council reports that there are 17,000 homes in Yorkville without central heating.

The East Side Defense Council, one of the 11 branches of the Manhattan Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, is active in moblizing the home front for the war effort. Residents of the community have given generously of their time, "but much remains to be done," Council spokesmen said.

**English Taught Free**

Free English classes are conducted in the library which houses the exhibition by the Committee for Refugee Education. One of the projects designed to help them in their grasp of an understanding of American living, literature and geography is illustrated in the use of a colored map of the United States, various states of which are linked to well-known novels describing these sections.

An exhibit by Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, of 105 East Seventy-seventh Street, is included in the showing. Under a special heading, "Serving All for Freedom," the church's contribution to community activities through religious services, midweek Bible classes, Reading Room, The Christian Science Monitor and Camp Welfare work is featured.

Historical data including pictures of long-time landmarks in Yorkville and old commercial houses, such as Helfers, one of the first phonograph stores in the country, and Fink's Bakery, started in 1837, also are shown.

## *Radio Series Plan For Soldiers Off*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 12—Due to objections by the American Federation of Radio Artists, American Federation of Labor affiliate which has a closed shop covering network commercial shows, arrangements to employ the cast of "This Is the Army," a musical by Irving Berlin, on a series of sponsored radio programs has been abandoned, it was learned here today. The union held that soldiers working for regular Army pay ought not to be asked to help sell any product. The series of programs was to have been sponsored by a tobacco company.

A. L. Berman, president of "This Is the Army, Inc.," the Army-controlled concern set up to administer the show's finances, voiced approval of the union's stand.

"We agree with the A. F. R. A. position," Mr. Berman said. "I think they are justified in their stand. If it were a purely Army show, we know A. F. R. A. would be the first to co-operate."

The series was scheduled to start on May 25. The union's decision may have "considerable effect" on other commercial shows that have come to be built almost wholly around soldiers, it was held in radio circles.

### American Exporters Band in South Africa

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Representatives and agents of American exporters have found an American Manufacturers' Representatives' Association in South Africa, with Headquarters in Johannesburg, activities of which will be confined chiefly to the Union of South Africa and surrounding territory, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.


# CLASSIFIED

**REAL ESTATE**

FOR SALE—Fine estate of 70 acres; 13-room colonial house, 3 baths, 4 fireplaces; gardens, etc.; quiet location, beautiful view. Box H-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HOUSES FOR SALE**

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Custom built house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, 1 car garage; excellent location; conv. to bus line. Call WEL. 1354.

**HOUSES TO LET**

READING, MASS.—Furnished Cape Cod Colonial, 6 rooms, screened porch, 2 baths; exc. train service; May 15th-Oct. 1. Reading 1528.

**HOUSES WANTED**

TO RENT — Unfurnished small house. Living room with fireplace, two bedrooms, garage. Newton or Wellesley preferred. Near High School and transportation lines. Box H-55, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**FOR SALE**

MARSHFIELD HILLS, MASS.
House overlooking the sea. Ideal location for all the year around. Exclusive neighborhood. Walking distance to Christian Science church. May be seen Saturdays or Sundays by appointment. Apply to MRS. EDITH M. CHANDLER, South River St., Marshfield, Mass. Tel. Marshfield 76.

**SUMMER HOMES**

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE—For rent, beautiful location, 8-room private summer home; 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences; 2-car garage; private beach and wharf; on main road. Route #11, with bus service; rent July and August, $300. H. A. STEEVES, 11 Grassland St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1940.

**SUMMER RENTALS**

EIGHT-ROOM cottage, 2 baths, electricity; excellent view. Write Hodgdon-Kennaston, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

SO. CHATHAM, MASS.—Furn. cottages, fireplace, elec.; beach; bus; deliveries. Colonel Campbell, 378 Marlboro St., Boston, Ken. 2046.

**APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED**

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush), 752 Westminster Rd.—Lower detached, 5 rooms, porch, modern, coal heat; select neighborhood; adults, MA. 6-0596.

FOUR-ROOM unfurnished flat for rent in the county, 40 miles south of Boston; electricity, running water; space for garden if desired; references. Box H-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y. (Forest Hills Inn Apt.)—Sublet sacrifice to Oct. 1, 1-room apt. Boulevard 8-1900, Exten. 6 B.

**APARTMENTS FURNISHED**

ROSLINDALE, MASS.—Will sublet June 1 modern apartment, completely furnished, 4 rooms and bath; 2 adults. Park 1083-J.

SUBLET from June 1 to Oct. 1, 3-room apt., completely furn. Call mornings; Christian Scientists preferred. CH. 3-7844, N. Y. C.

**APARTMENTS TO SHARE**

N. Y. C. 400 E. 52nd (9-F)—2 delightful studios, baths, dressing room, kitchen; 3 exposures; business women or couple. PI 3-3492.

**APARTMENTS TO SUBLET**

N. Y. C.—June-Sept.; overlooking Columbia; living room; grand piano; complete kitchen. Also 2 bedrooms, bath, if desired. AC. 3-8105, preferably mornings. 601 W. 115th (72).

**ROOMS TO LET**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Near Church and Beach—Rooms with run. water $1.50 daily, priv. baths $2.50. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — WELL - FURNISHED, COMFORTABLE ROOMS; CONVENIENT, GOOD LOCATION. TRO. 1939.

Hotel Huntington.
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $2.00 and up
Double, $3 and $3.50
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., 27 W. 11th St.—Ground floor; comfortable, harmonious home for business woman. Christian Scientist preferred; near church; transportation. DeCamp.

N. Y. C., 50 West 67th St. (7-B)—Large or medium room for business lady; only guest. Tel. TR 7-4797.

SINGLE, front room near Mass. Station. MRS. C. S. DUDLEY, 155 Mass. Ave., Boston. Phone CHelsea 0537 anytime.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two rooms, baths; available singly or combined. Private home. 4440 S. Dakota Ave., N. E. Phone HObart 5389.


SEE NEXT PAGE


# RESTAURANTS

**BOSTON**

NO RATIONING
of Quality and Good Cooking in Our Delicious Luncheons & Dinners
KUM-UP-TU
55 Falmouth Street at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society

LING NAN
American-Chinese Restaurant
Luncheons 40c up
Dinners 55c up
Sunday Dinners 60c
11 A. M. to 3 A. M.
183 Massachusetts Ave.
COM. 9808

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON — DINNER
Western and cafeteria service
Open Sundays Noon to 8
322 Newbury Street COM. 2970

**EAST ORANGE, N. J.**

Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and $1.00
Tel. Orange 3-7702

**HACKENSACK, N. J.**

ELKS' CLUB Restaurant
Open to the Public
Adequate free parking space
W. L. Seubert, Mgr.
WEEKDAY LUNCHEONS 60c
WEEKDAY DINNERS 85c—up
SUNDAY DINNER $1.50—up
Union St., nr. Passaic St., Rochelle Pk., N. J.
Closed Mondays

**PLAINFIELD, N. J.**

THE PARK HOTEL
May we invite you to visit our pleasant dining rooms for lunch or dinner.
Steinway and Baldwin by Dr. Earle W. Browne, nightly
LUNCH FROM 11:45-2:30 P. M.
DINNER 5:30-9 P. M. Open Sundays
ALBERT W. STEINER, Owner Tel. PL. 6-5600

**READING, PA.**

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

WHEN YOU GO OUT FOR DINNER
Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.



BRAVES FIELD TOMORROW at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store and Braves Field . . . Hub 2100 . . . Sta 5000

# CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

### FOR RENT

GREENWICH, CONN. — Small country home furnished, very modest rental to one who understands cats and will care for one; 9 miles station; bus, Tel. Greenwich 4488-J.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

MONTRAY HALL—Quiet, restful, congenial atmosphere; commuter serv. to Boston; Christian Scientist pref. Tel. Canton, Mass., 0768-M.

### COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; perm. and trans.; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms; oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 300 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Ph. YOnkers 5-0881.

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and farm catering to Christian Scientists reopens May 27th. Ideal for study and recreation. Reasonable rates. Descriptive booklet available. THE GATEWAY, Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.

### PAYING GUESTS

**Sea Pines** Guest House and Cottages

Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop near entrance; protected private beach; gardens; horses; instruction available in weaving; languages; music. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

### SPACE WANTED

CENTRALLY located store or second-floor space urgently needed by volunteer workers from 8 Christian Science churches in Washington area engaged in War Relief work. Call WIS 6035.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-3080

### HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

EXPERIENCED COUPLE WANTED (1 hr. 20 min. from N. Y. C.) Butler-handyman, some driving; chambermaid, waitress; $200 monthly. Write Jack Cohn, Katonah, N. Y.

FULL-TIME KITCHEN HELP, MEN OR WOMEN. BRITTANY COFFEE SHOP, 222 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON. COM. 8370.

TEACHERS (EXCEPTIONAL)

A thoroughly equipped teacher of English, an experienced mathematics teacher and a successful teacher of history are being sought to head and build up these departments in a New England preparatory school for boys that is being reorganized along unique lines specially adapted to replace outmoded educational systems and meet postwar conditions affecting youth. The opportunity to render service is exceptional, but applicants must enjoy living and working with boys and, if married, the wife also must be eager to share in this character-development work. Write Box P-10, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED — Successful sales manager and club organizer with $50,000 a year productive ability for large beach and woods development north of Detroit; state experience, marital status and send snapshots. Write B-18, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan, Chicago.

### HELP WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER (couple preferred, with or without children) for boys' summer camp in Adirondacks. Private steam-heated cottage, board, excellent monthly salary all year. Present caretaker leaving for Army after 15 years with us. Give full particulars, ability with tools, pumps, ability to drive car. References required. Write Box G-9, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COUNSELLORS—For Progressive Boy's Summer Camp; expenses plus excellent salary. Write Box G-10, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED watchmaker, draft deferred, jewelry store; liberal salary. SYKES & LIBBY, 822 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

FARM HELPER — On modern 148-acre dairy farm (40-50 cows) in Sussex, N. J. Pleasant living and working conditions. Board, room and good salary for single man with thorough dairy experience. Write Box G-11, Suite 1850, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SUCCESSFUL, experienced forester to oversee 50-sq.-mile preserve near Alpena, Mich.; must be able to lease hunting, fishing, trapping, timber rights, etc.; profitable lifetime connection for right party; state experience, marital status, salary expected; send snapshot. B-17, 2900, 333 North Michigan, Chicago.

WANTED — Porter, shipping clerks, stock boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th Street, N. Y. C.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A LADY'S maid, young and competent, who will help with chamber work, and can do secretarial work; summers on the Cape; permanent position. Answer with references. Box M-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ARTIST WANTED

art school graduate; experienced in making originals and to do hand-coloring. Apply METROPOLITAN LITHOGRAPH & PUBLISHING CO., 167 Bow St., Everett, Mass.

ARTIST WANTED

for opaquing and retouching; good opportunity to learn how to use the airbrush. Apply METROPOLITAN LITHOGRAPH & PUBLISHING CO., 167 Bow St., Everett, Mass.

CASHIERS and counter girls wanted, no age limit. Apply Hunt's Lunch, Inc., 1 Dock Square, Boston.

EXPERIENCED cook for Peterboro, N. H. family from May 30 to Nov. 15 or longer. GOOD WAGES. Tel. Kir. 8148 mornings, or write S. M. Morrison, 2 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL maid, white, for quiet, refined Protestant; good wages, no laundry; needed June 1st-Sept. 1st. Tel. Beacon 4853 (Mass.) summer home on Martha's Vineyard; must be willing worker with cheerful disposition.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman for living in suburban N. Y. City home of widower with two children, 8 and 5. Pleasant surroundings. Own room and bath. Good salary. Write Box 82, Teaneck, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER-companion to elderly lady, small apartment; give phone number. Write Box S-15, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PART-TIME WORK in cafeteria serving lunch only; 5 days a week. Apply mornings Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED — Experienced cook, downstairs work included. MRS. JOSEPH B. ELY, 66 Broad Street, Westfield, Mass. Call 978.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OFFICE MAN, public accounting experience, reliable and capable; over draft age; seeks responsible position vicinity of Boston. Box M-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED, work on farm by 16-year-old boy with 2 summers' farm experience; can run tractor. WILLIAM RUPP, 144 Ascension St., Passaic, N. J.

### SITUATIONS WANTED WOMEN

MANAGING housekeeper, secy., chauffeur. Prof.; ex. ability, tact, long exp. N. E. pref. Box M-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED Christian Scientist would like opportunity to serve in school or institution; experienced in food supervision, planning, buying, also housekeeping. Box M-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Personnel Executive

Young woman, pleasing personality, well educated, broad social experience, unquestioned integrity, sincere religious appreciation, efficient; had industrial experience, organized and conducted campaigns, meetings, etc.; seeks position where she can serve for better human relations. Write Box X-24, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

REFINED American widow charge motherless adult household, appreciating and treating as themselves capable person taking real interest; economical manager, excellent cook. Write Box B-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Suite 1850, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-ASSISTANT, executive ability, tactful, poised, unusual and diversified experience. Write Box M-12, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

# CLASSIFIED

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

I WILL PAY ALL CASH for a GOING BUSINESS

Preferably located in New England with an annual peace-time net income of at least $25,000.

I will purchase outright and pay all cash for a business that meets my requirements. Confidential negotiations should be initiated by principals only (no brokers) directly with me or through their bank or legal counsel, assuring no embarrassing disclosures in any directions. I am a principal and not a broker. Box L-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### ANTIQUES

RARE TREAT! SEE BOSTON'S MOST UNUSUAL COLLECTION. WINDSOR ART GALLERIES 86 Arlington Street Entrance—Hotel Statler

### ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 86 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7046.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reason. rates; insured; owner-driver; best refs. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ing 2-2266.

### AUTOMOBILES WANTED

PRACTITIONER wants late model Dodge, Plymouth or similar, good condition. Box G-13, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302

### FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

### FURRIERS

FOR COMPLETE PROTECTION store your furs with us now; special summer rates on remodeling and repairing; revitalize your furs by cleaning, glazing or blending; we extend trade-in allowances on your old furs toward new purchases. SEE MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. ARMAND ET SOEUR, CH 4-1424.

HERBERT ROHRBACH, Inc., 1850 Grand Concourse, Furriers for over a Quarter Century. Furs Stored with us, expertly handled. Tremont 2-2540 Bronx, N. Y. C.

### FUR STORAGE

NOOBARBASHIAN Furs Repaired, Remodeled and Stored. Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired. Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 17 West Street, Boston Han 5971

### JEWELERS

Emeralds Mounted and Unmounted WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

### JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

### LOAM

ORDERS ACCEPTED FOR SPRING LOAM
Early Delivery! DENNIS DRISCOLL & CO., Inc., 50 White Place, Brookline. Asp. 0410

### OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware, and Diamonds. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

### PECANS

TWO POUNDS, pecan nut meat, fresh, prepaid $1.98. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION M., Camilla, Georgia

### PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen Room 308 333 Wash. Street, Boston LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB 3913

### PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 6th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 3-8600, 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

### PIANOS WANTED

Immediate Cash for Your SPINET or GRAND
Hardman, Peck & Co. Established 1842
Call Robertson, Plaza 3-1100, New York City

### RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge, TRO. 4620.

### VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU. 2-0253, N. Y. C.

### WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

### WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

*Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions*

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

| | One Edition | All Editions |
|---|---|---|
| 1 or 2 times | 35c | 70c |
| 3 times within 7 consecutive days | 30c | 60c |
| 3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks | 25c | 50c |
| 6 consecutive days | 25c | 50c |

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

| | One Edition | All Editions |
|---|---|---|
| 1 or 2 times | 15c | 30c |
| 3 times within 7 consecutive days | 12c | 30c |
| 6 consecutive days | 12c | 25c |

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, Oak Morway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

## New Jersey

### EAST ORANGE

*Spruce Up for Spring*

elegante dry cleaners

15 Washington Pl. Tel. Orange 5-6729

## NEW JERSEY

### EAST ORANGE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6713 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have You Had the 1943 PASTIME PICTURE PUZZLES

Post's

Rent them by the Day

622 Central Avenue

LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSES

Moving—Packing—Storage
*New and Used Furniture*
54 Years Serving Northern N. J.
75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300

Charlotte Chari Mario

CORSETIERE

*Foundations made to your measure individually fitted*

11 No. Harrison Street Or 4-4857

Springdale Service Station

327 Springdale Ave. Tel. OR. 3-9630

*One-Stop Service*

We will gladly serve you as well as is possible during present-day conditions.

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES

*Personal Attention to Details*

BOND LAUNDRIES

We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-2828

For Your Fire and Automobile INSURANCE

SEE E. V. Starkweather

*Agent and Broker*

63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

For Custom-Built Upholstery Furniture Repairing Slip Covers and Drapes

*Made to Order—Consult*

PHILIP SCHMIDT

465 Main Street Or. 5-3270

### ENGLEWOOD

RESSLER'S FUR SHOP

47 East Palisade Ave., Englewood, N. J.

Established 1910

We will be glad to give you an estimate for Storing, Repairing, and Remodeling of Your Old Coat

Or Give You an Allowance for a New One

Telephone Englewood 3-3454

### HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS *Jewelers*

Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise

152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

### HOBOKEN

EDWARD RATHJEN

*Dealer in High Grade*

FURNITURE—BEDDING—UPHOLSTERY

Slip Covers Made to Order
Mattresses Made Over
Polishing and Cabinet Work

PHONE HOBOKEN 3-1129 EST. 1920
1060 BLOOMFIELD STREET

### IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted

HIRSCH'S 1000 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

### JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6014 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman Department Store for Men, Women and Children

HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE

*All Merchandise Guaranteed*

337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

George Fangmann, Inc.

Jersey City, N. J.

Koppers Coke Coal—Fuel Oil

JOurnal Square 4-8111

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE

WM. GEIGER, Proprietor

DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY

390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

INSURANCE

CASUALTY FIRE BONDS

JOHN ROSAMOND

777 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-3100

LOUIS MIGDOLL

*Electrical Contractor and House Wiring*

Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures

219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

### MAPLEWOOD

ROWLAND S. YOUNG

*Plumbing—Heating*

*Sheet Metal Work*

9 Boyden Ave. SO 2-3692

## NEW JERSEY

### MAPLEWOOD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: So. Orange 3-0883. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SALON

*Permanent Waves of Distinction*

*Hair Cutting a Specialty*

166 Maplewood Avenue SO. 3-2297

### MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS

ESSO

Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave and Vauxhall Rd. Mill 6-1138

*"See The Marks Brothers"*

RADIO SALES CORP.

RECORDS

Victor Columbia Decca

Mail and Phone orders filled.

327 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-0015

Ritter's Bakery

*Our Specialty*

Anniversary Cakes

Made to Order

57 Main Street Millburn, N. J.

THE SUBURBAN APPAREL SHOP

Quality Cottons

for all occasions

Modest alterations free of charge

325-A Millburn Avenue

### MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200 10 a. m.-12 m daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

General Electric Oil Burners

Coal—Oil—Building Materials

MONTCLAIR 2-6400

HENKE'S INC.

Jewelers—Silversmiths

SINCE 1889

Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

"THE ROSALIND"

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY

Hats ready made and to order

Agents for Dobbs Hats

40 CHURCH STREET

Last 3 Days of Our MAY ECONOMY SALE

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Bloomfield Avenue at Valley Road

THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE

80 Church Street, Montclair

*Finest Quality Food*

*Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe*

Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00

42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Custom Made Permanent Waves

WILLIAMS

*The Hairdresser*

24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Woodruff JEWELERS

EST. 1914

SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Oriental Rugs Plain and Domestic Carpets

C. M. Arslanian

*"Studio of the Orient"*

25 South Park Street

Expert Washing Repairing and storage Phone Montclair 2-6200

Miss Everett, Inc.

GOWNS SPORTSWEAR LINGERIE MILLINERY

492 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-3507

### NEWARK

Hahne & Co.

Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO. CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887

Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

### ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-0885. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

## NEW JERSEY

### ORANGE (Continued)

Our Stocks Are Complete

The ROSE SHOP

*Infants', Children's and Women's Wear*

229 Main Street Orange, N. J.

Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN

Sold exclusively in Orange by B. Grossman & Co.

$5 to $8.50 235 Main Street

Orange 3-0880

ABBOTT-HOGAN

Cleaners and Dyers

575 Scotland Road

### SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS

*Easter Cards*

Circulating Library

Stationery, Toys, Games

Waterman Fountains

4 South Orange Avenue SO. 2-3366

CHARLES I. BECK & SONS

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(Continued from previous page)

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Try Our Candy

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CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

# Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

## Words of Current Interest

**Ambiguities** — *Am'-bi-gu'-i-tiz* (*a* and first *i* short, *u* long as in cube, second *i* clipped-short as in charity, third short).

Something obstructive seems often implied, some uncertainty to be resolved, some double knot of contradiction to be untied; or, in not so good a light, some doubtful situation to be taken advantage of. Fifteenth century down.

**Discerned**—*Di-zurnd'* (*i* short, *u* as in urn). By Webster's second choice, the second syllable may begin with the sound of *s* instead of *z*.

The Ciceronian verb *discernere*, "to distinguish between," refers to the separation of an idea or an object from its opposite; and this classic force is likely to hold, directly or indirectly, in the derivative. Such use, too, has a long English record, being found in Coverdale's translation of the Bible, in the 1611 Bible, and in the writings of Addison and of Ruskin.

**Earnest** (II Cor. 5:5)—*Ur'-nest* (*u* as in urn, *e* short, or, by second choice, as short *i*).

An ancient noun in English, of undetermined etymology. Represents a Mediterranean trade word of Semitic source which appears three times in the Greek of Paul's epistles: II Cor. 1:22, II Cor. 5:5, and Eph. 1:14. "Earnest" is used in all three instances by old translators, from Wycliffe to Authorized, save that Rheims in all three employs the term of like force, "pledge." An American Translation seizes the opportunity to throw light on the meaning of the word of the original text by giving it a different modern rendering each time it occurs. For II Cor. 1:22, it has the compound, "earnest-money"; for II Cor. 5:5, "guaranty"; and for Eph. 1:14, "advance instalment." Webster's Synonyms offers as equivalents of "earnest" the fairly near "token," and the rather remote "pawn," "hostage," and "gage," as well as the close "pledge" already noted.

**Nain** (Luke 7:11)—*Na'-in* (*a* long, *i* short).

The town still survives, say the Bible dictionaries, dwindling in neglect and decay, not far from Nazareth.

**Sentient**—*Sen'-shent* (first *e* short, second clipped-short as in silent). By Webster's second choice, *sen'-shi-ent* (*e*'s as before, *i* short). Oxford and Webster's agree in preferring two syllables for the articulation of this word, while Funk & Wagnalls prefers three, and likewise Century.

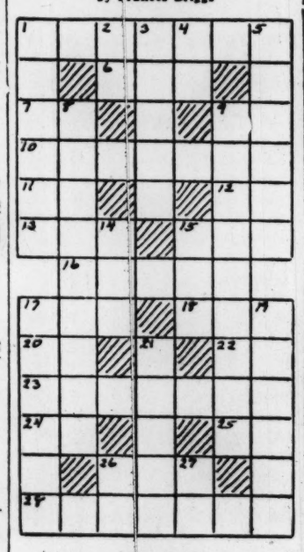
"That feels or is capable of feeling," by broad definition. In strictest use seems not to go so far as "knowing."

### Germany's Loss

With Allied occupation of North Africa Germany lost its supply of phosphates; without this soil fertilizer its food supply will be reduced.

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

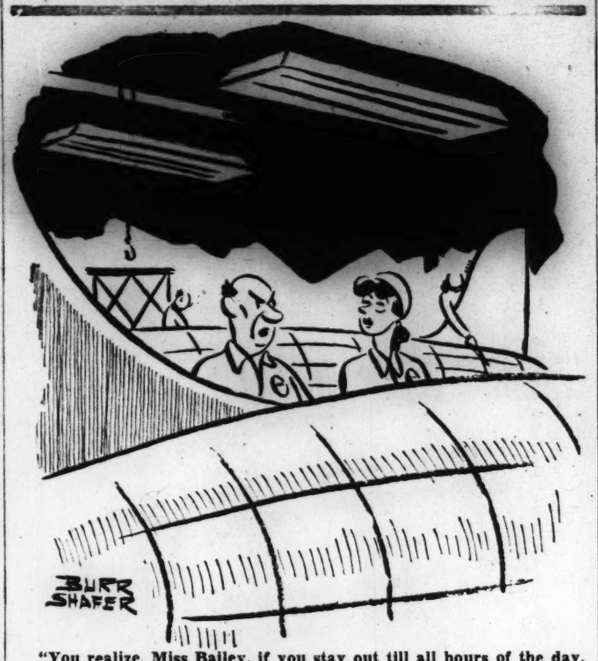
1—You would find a book ceiling in a theater, library, or airship—which?
6—What is a Turkish title of respect?
7—What Siberian river flows to gulf of same name?
9—While.
10—Who wrote of imaginary town of Spoon River?
11—Symbol for silver is what?
12—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
13—Would Paul Bunyan have been most likely to have used a pen, saw, or hoe?
15—Creek.
16—What Shakespearean character gave a banquet at which only warm water was served?
17—A thing.
18—Humpty Dumpty is represented as what?
20—What is a prefix meaning "not"?
22—Musical note.
23—What is a kind of trumpet with clear and shrill tones?
24—Pronoun.
25—National Guard (abbr.).
26—What meat is often eaten on Easter Sunday?
28—Fuzzy-Wuzzy is what in Kipling's Poem?

Down

1—What American general was called "the Rock of Chickamauga"?
2—Who was a Babylonian god of the watery element?
3—What is name of a size of type?
4—Symbol for tantalum is what?
5—Where is a trolley used?
8—What is a table ball game of the class of billiards?
9—What was middle name of Edwin Robinson, American poet?
14—"Forward" is State motto of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
15—Fish eggs.
17—What are said to "make themselves wings"?
19—What tropical herb is cultivated for its pungent, aromatic rootstock?
21—What food is Tommy Tucker's supper?
26—House of Lords (abbr.).
27—Musical note.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Just for Fun— By Shafer




"You realize, Miss Bailey, if you stay out till all hours of the day, you can't put in an honest night's work."

## In Lighter Vein

**No Barber Shop Advice**

"Do you think the political situation is getting better?"

"Don't ask me—I'm not so well posted on those matters since I started shaving myself."

**Strange**

Two flies were strolling along the ceiling. Suddenly one of them paused.

"You know," it remarked, "human beings are silly."

"Why do you say that?" asked the other.

The first fly tapped the ceiling with its foot.

"Well, take a look," it chirped. "They spend good money building a nice ceiling, and then they walk on the floor."

**Evasive**

Dad (icily): "What's this '50' on your report card?"

Willie: "Do you suppose it could be the temperature of the room?"

**Proof Enough**

Judge, to Irishman charged with petty offense: "Have you anybody here who can vouch for your character?"

Irishman: "Yes, your honor; the Sheriff there can."

Sheriff: "Why, I do not even know the man!"

Irishman: "Observe, your honor, that I've lived twelve years in this county and the Sheriff doesn't even know me."—Exchange.

## Did You Ever Wonder

### How Stretching Rayon Filaments Makes Lighter, Better Tires?

The "backbone," so to speak, of the pneumatic rubber tire is the carcass or cord fabric on which the rubber of the tread is overlaid. One of the vital qualities of the cord must be its resistance to heat. Not only is the tire exposed to the heat of the sun but also to heat due to the constant flexing of the sidewalls when the car is in motion. It has been estimated that the tires of a speeding car may attain temperatures exceeding 270 degrees Fahrenheit.

Cotton, a common tire cord material, loses 40 per cent of its strength when subjected to heat. Rayon, on the other hand, resists and does not generate heat. Furthermore, rayon loses but 5 per cent of its strength when subjected to heat.

To stand up under the almost incredible punishment to which tires on big bombers and combat cars are subjected, a special high-strength rayon yarn has been developed by du Pont.

Ordinary rayon is usually made from the cellulose obtained from wood pulp. Cordura, as this high-tenacity yarn is called, is made from the cellulose of cotton linters.

The difference in the raw material is not so important, however, as the special process by which Cordura is manufactured, especially the stretching of the rayon filament just after it is formed.

As in the "cold drawing" of steel, the stretching causes the molecules of the substance to line up parallel to one another, so that powerful intermolecular forces are brought into play. These forces increase the strength of the filament by preventing the molecules from slipping apart under tension.

The final product of careful chemical and physical control, and of stretching during the process of manufacture, is a filament having a tensile strength of 70,000 pounds per square inch. Being stronger and more heat-resistant than cotton, stretched rayon yarn can be used more sparingly in the tire. The resulting lighter weight tire is of particular value in aviation.—W. P. Keasbey.

Wide World

**This poster of "Johnny Doughboy" putting it away at mess time is a graphic reminder to the farmer to put forward every effort in seeing that our servicemen are well fed.**

## A Verse for Today . . .

*And I will give you pastors according to mine heart, which shall feed you with knowledge and understanding* — JER. 3:15

### Man's Best Friend Proves It Once Again

By the Associated Press

Washington, D. C.

How his dog caused an Alaskan fisherman to swear off drink was told to a Marine stationed at Alaska and relayed here.

The fisherman took the dog on long cruises because it provided companionship. One day, after indulging too heavily, he kicked the dog overboard. A fog surrounded the boat, and by the time the fisherman sobered up and tried to find the dog, it had been swept away by the tide.

For days the man searched frantically, but the dog was gone. Finally the fisherman landed on a deserted beach for fresh water.

As he stepped ashore the dog—barking joyfully—was there to greet him.

The fisherman swore then to drink no more.

### Did You Know That—

Specimens of leather tanned by the ancient Egyptians have been preserved to the present day?

Dehydrated vegetables were known to the American Indians? They dried corn.

One of the largest U. S. Army pay checks goes to the family of Private Pinkerton, in Chicago? His wife and 10 minor children receive a monthly check for $152.

A paper mesh bag that will hold 300 pounds has been developed to replace burlap in transporting wool?

## NEWS ITEM— PENNSYLVANIA R.R. HAS CONVERTED SOME BAGGAGE CARS TO PASSENGER COACHES.


WHY R.L.!
THE ONLY ACCOMMODATIONS AVAILABLE ARE IN THE BAGGAGE CAR AND I DON'T WANT TO BE LEFT
WE'RE A LITTLE LATE THIS MORNING, BUT I DIDN'T WANT TO MISS YOU
BAGGAGE
ONE MORE COMING, ED
L.F. VAN ZELM
TO MAKE MORE SEATS AVAILABLE, WHY NOT USE THE FRONT OF THE ENGINE? EVERY YOUNGSTER'S LONGED TO RIDE UP THERE!

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*There Comes a Time . . . .*

By Le Pelley

I HARDLY REALIZED IT BEFORE — TUNIS IS THE MODERN NAME FOR ANCIENT CARTHAGE...
TUNIS? CARTHAGE! ER... OH... YES, YES, OF COURSE
POP, DO YOU THINK THERE'LL EVER BE AN ATTACK ACROSS THE BOSPORUS?
THE BOSPORUS.. ER..AH.. LET ME SEE.....
POP— IS A CISTERN BAROMETER BETTER THAN AN ANEROID?
WHY.. AH..... COULDN'T SAY, OFF-HAND..
NIGHT SCHOOL AT YOUR AGE, BEN? WHAT FOR?
IT WAS JUST A THOUGHT..

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just the Day to Try Again!*

By Rodgers

I was wondering what to do this afternoon— "Now let's see—" I thought—
"This would be a grand time to tend to all those things I've started and never quite finished—"
"Or maybe do something I've always wanted to do and never managed to get done!"
But would you believe it? I could think of only one thing like that!
I never have quite managed to catch my tail!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Share Croppers*

By The Hagers

Sylvester Scaup said, "It is clear Your garden won't yield much this year.
The bugs are eating all your crops; Your carrots, Waddles, have no tops."
"They don't annoy me," I replied. "Some plants the bugs and I divide.
They eat the tops—I eat the rest. They throw away the part that's best."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### From the Brenner to the Potomac

Nothing more dramatically illustrates how the tide of war has turned than the current meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Washington. No longer does the world look anxiously towards the Brenner, or Berchtesgaden, for hint as to what the next move shall be. Today the initiative rests in Washington and in London. Roosevelt and Churchill have the reins of decision in their hands. Where shall the war chariots be hurled next?

If Casablanca meant anything, it meant that the most likely soft spots in Europe were picked out and specific invasion plans started. The conferees at the White House very likely have a half dozen or more tentative blueprints for action. It chiefly remains to appraise the lessons from the African campaign, select the most likely plans, determine which will be raids, which feints and diversions, which major invasion points, and to co-ordinate these with the strategy of Russia.

There may also be something new. At the time of Casablanca, it probably seemed too remote that an attack could be made this year on the heart of German Europe. Most of the informed speculations dealt with blows and double blows around the periphery, from Norway to the Balkans. But there was just one unexpected point to the Tunis campaign which holds a promise of bolder action: the swift German collapse at the end.

Dispatches told of more artillery than the Allied commanders could use, and of the devastating effect of the newer artillery technique; they told likewise of a surprising crumbling of the German air defense under intensive attack, as if reserves and trained aviators were giving out, or the United Nations' ability to cope with the Luftwaffe strikingly improved.

Who shall say, then, whether there is a day of boldness to be seized?

The relation of Russia to the Far Eastern Department of the war is a subject which could stand more discussion. With Joseph E. Davies dispatched on a second mission to Moscow just as this conference takes place, it is plain that wherever Mr. Stalin may be he will not be out of contact with developments in Washington.

Britain's part in the crushing of Japanese power also has been questioned by some Americans because of Mr. Churchill's observation that part of Britain's forces will be demobilized when the Nazis are defeated. A pledge of full British support in the Pacific theater is therefore a possibility at the Washington meeting. British leaders are understood to be eager for a general understanding on this subject, to include Russia.

This is now the fifth meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Except for the tremendous epic of Russian resistance, the war is still too much a Roosevelt-Churchill affair. Demands for a United Nations war council await fulfillment. Now that Africa has been wrested from the Axis, physical conditions are more favorable to a unified command of global operations.

The strategy already agreed upon—of breaking Axis might at its core—is already swiftly developing. The possibility of Japan's attempting a new big offensive as a diversion to relieve the Axis in Europe, or merely to extend Japan's gains to the utmost before it loses its European allies, must have been foreseen by United Nations leaders.

The plans being made at Washington, therefore, will hardly alter the general outlines of the United Nations' grand offensive. They will rather aim at giving it all the energy which soaring war production leads liberty loving peoples of the world to expect.

### Ready to Swoop!

President Roosevelt's assertion that the United States is now producing more planes per month than all other nations combined will do nothing to bring aid and comfort to the enemy. But delving behind the President's purposefully vague arithmetic to come up with the rough estimate of 7,000 planes a month now being produced—and the number rapidly rising—many will still be left asking, "Where are they?"

Reports from the 12 Army Air Force headquarters and from the equally dispersed Naval bases, still speak in terms of hundreds, not thousands. Even when presumably the maximum number of planes available were hurled at Palermo the other day, the number recorded in the press accounts was 300, with 100 of these fighters. A raid by even so many as 100 American bombers on Europe remains big news.

Another point of interest is that reports still come in about P-40 fighters. Only this week is it announced that the advanced P-47, in production for months in America, is actually in service in the European theater.

Granting the larger number of war fronts, each hungry for planes; granting the difficulties of transportation; and granting the slowness of switching to newer models—still place these factors against the estimated 7,000 a month production, all of the latest combat types, and the question persists, "Where are they?"

The answer seems to be that a mighty sky armada is piling up somewhere, perhaps in several places, poised for sudden swoop—and that deduction shouldn't comfort the enemy much, either.

### Gardening

The Victory Gardens of America can accomplish much in terms of food and saving of transportation space, facilities, and labor. But, more than that if 10,000,000 men and women, boys and girls, who have heretofore known little or nothing of the rewards which come to them who love to delve in the soil have gardens this season, many will come to know a fascinating hobby.

Gardening is a way of life and an attitude toward it. It's the feel of moist, cool soil in a man's hand and the feel of warm sun on his face. It's the turning of rich, brown loam to the miracle of a new season, and friendly, fat robins hopping over the dark earth.

It's raking and smoothing the plot, getting ready for the planting, with one's feet in soft mellowness. It's pulling the string taut for straight lines and making a drill with the end of the rake. And then as one plants the tiny seeds, there is joy in his heart as he thinks ahead to the time of bloom and fruition, so great is the wonder of the eternal promise of seed time and harvest.

There is melody in the bright sun and the warm rain, in peaceful gray clouds and star-close nights. He who can hear harmony knows that in the harsh cacophony of a distraught era, the theme of eternal rightness is not lost. Gardening is growing fruits and flowers—yes, but it is also a link between a man and the verities.

### No Postwar Slump Inevitable

Forecasts that as soon as America gets through with winning a war for freedom it will be plagued with a doleful business depression are usefully questioned by some of the best economists. Though there will be some temporary unemployment when industry is changing back to peacetime uses, it is likely that some years of high production will follow while the tremendous deferred demand for goods is being met. Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard University supports this view.

The Harvard economist estimates 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 men may be out of work nine months or a year waiting for the machines to run again in peacetime industry. But this will be an engineering unemployment rather than economic unemployment. Many will merely be laid off until their old places are ready. Meanwhile, Government measures, including unemployment insurance, can help to tide workers over.

Dr. Slichter points out that in addition to the enormous deferred need for goods and the vast demand in stored-up purchasing power, the Nation will have accumulated a backlog of employment opportunities because of technological progress during the war. There will also be a substantial need for goods based on geographical shifts in population. The needs of Europe for rebuilding will make further calls on American production.

Steps that can be taken against the possible depression of perhaps a decade after the war seem to be simple. The holding of war savings bonds rather than their quick cashing at the war's finish needs to be encouraged. Likewise, accumulations of cash and bank deposits must be turned into annuities, insurance, stocks and bonds. The Government should plan to retire as much as possible of its debt. The Federal tax system should discard the handicaps it now places on new types of enterprise, and encourage risk-taking, for that means new jobs.

What we need is wise husbandry. The Nation has had its fingers burned with one depression. Both government and people are today more awake and willing to do to avoid another.

## The Bookshelf

### *Winston Churchill's Mother*

The American mother of Prime Minister Winston Churchill has been spoken of too often in the press merely as "the former Jennie Jerome, New York beauty." She was much more than that.

With a drive that shocked many Victorian bigwigs in London, but endeared her to others, Jennie Jerome as the wife of young Lord Randolph Churchill not only carved out a brilliant career as a governmental and parliamentary hostess, but took an active part in politics, helped launch the Primrose League, and edited the Anglo-Saxon Review, whose particular mission, back at the turn of the century, was to carry the message of British-American brotherhood.

Some Americans today talk as if the necessity of getting to understand the English were something new. But René Kraus in YOUNG LADY RANDOLPH (New York: Putnams. $3.50) reveals that the Churchill family recognized that need half a century ago.

Jennie, or Jeanette, as Mr. Kraus refers to her after her marriage in the British Embassy in Paris, never forgot her New York background. "She never forgot that she was born Jennie Jerome of Brooklyn," he says. "The first cause she served was the recognition of the American woman in Europe."

To be born in Brooklyn, to be sure, did not mean for Jennie Jerome what it would mean to many Americans. When Jennie was taken abroad by her mother, she was one of the great beauties and heiresses of New York. Her father, a race-horse enthusiast, newspaper owner and protégé of Ward McAllister, ranked in the top few of American society. The Jerome mansion, still standing at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, was one of the show places of New York.

Yet in London, Jennie found that in Victorian estimation all Americans were alike—"abnormal creatures with habits and manners somewhere between a red Indian and a gaiety girl."

Mr. Kraus's enthusiasm for Jennie continues throughout the book, though not having known his subject personally he has been unable to let his readers in on the full reason for her great charm. He speaks at various times of her strength, her vivacity and her radiance, but again he admits that her appeal was "inexplicable."

Instead, Mr. Kraus has to content himself with a chronicle of Lady Randolph's conquests, social, political and executive. He admits that she might be classified as a wire-puller—but one who could continue to master a situation once she had conquered. She had intelligence as well as beauty. M. H.

## Our Readers Say—

### The Church Asleep?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The periodical, *Signs of the Times*, tells of a minister who admitted that he dared not preach a temperance sermon in his church. Fearing adverse opinion, he thus became responsible for the drunkenness and vice in his city. The article quotes the Jacksonville (Fla.) *Journal* as saying, "If we continue to look apathetically upon evil, moral bankruptcy and disaster lie in the offing for our great nation."

Drinking, delinquency, and crime generally are rampant. Since repeal the Government has fostered the liquor traffic. "Alcohol is of all causes the most frequent source of poverty, unhappiness, divorce, suicide, immorality, crime, insanity, disease, and death." These words are from the conservative Catholic Encyclopedia. But how often do we hear the pulpit sound a warning in a strong temperance sermon?

It was not a preacher, but F.B.I. Chief J. Edgar Hoover, who told Congress: "If during this trying period we forget the moral needs of this generation, we have not fulfilled the trust placed in us." He said, "You cannot disregard the home and the church in the building of a nation."

Bishop McConnell once said, "The opposition of the church to the liquor traffic is founded on the nature of the church and the nature of the traffic. They are incompatible. Anything that hurts the fundamental welfare of the child, the home or society is a concern of the church, and no amount of sophistry will prevent the church from stating its mind and conscience on the matter." All true except the last phrase—which ought to be true.

San Diego, Calif. H. H. CULVER

### Doesn't Like Night Bells

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial, "Bells of Britain," did not go deeply into the subject. You know that there are bells and bells. You wouldn't feel the common sentiment re Big Ben if your bedroom was close up. I have been in old towns of Europe where hotel owners had to have clock bells on ancient temples stopped if they wanted guests.

Along with sundials, bells giving out time all night are out of date. The fellow at any distance is never quite sure he counted right and the one close by, unless a "log sleeper," is satisfied with a good dollar watch or radio, especially on restless nights when he has a problem to wrestle with.

Our good authorities in this city have stopped or muffled a number of night ringing bells at the request of hotels or complaint of persons near by.

But let us rejoice at the ringing of bells, chimes on Sabbath morn summoning to church, Christmas carols, sleigh bells, wedding bells, and dinner bells, but nix with the all-night time bells.

Plasters and pills, horse-and-buggy days,
Old time methods, past fashion ways,
Like everything else that doesn't belong,
Go their way with the passing throng.
To "clanging bells of time," good night, without a sigh,
There's always something better
Where the old ways die.

Cincinnati, Ohio D. C. PENDERY

### 24-Hour Time

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Wouldn't it be a good idea for the twenty-four-hour time to come into general use? It has so many advantages, and many millions have already become accustomed to it. Let's make it 100 per cent in use!

(Mrs.) VIAKNETT S. MARTIN

Long Beach, Calif.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## And They're Cooking With Gas!

## No Utilitarian Fol-de-Rol

*A Dispatch From the Farm*

In the altogether sufficient 15 minutes a day I allot to unessential reading, I have observed a good deal is being written on the farm problem. It is my private opinion that in this great international emergency the farmer is going to be his own solution, and that no fixing-up plan is going to work unless it is based on the latent genius and native ability of the men who till the soil. Meantime, we have senators, administrators, farm colleges, foundations, and institutes of public opinion all taking a wild swing at the ball. They're up against a good pitcher, but blind chance might let them connect with a homer—and there's a good crowd at the old ball park today.

Well, somehow this sort of thing makes me think of J. Lorenzo Bascomb who lived in the Goshen section of Bowdoin a number of years ago and invented a perpetual motion machine. J. Lorenzo kept bees and the only income in his life was from honey he peddled on foot. He'd walk eight miles to sell a 25c box, which gives you an idea. Nevertheless, he earned enough to satisfy his simple needs, with enough left over to buy the things he needed for his inventing.

He is reputed to have invented four different kinds of selfstarters for automobiles, and had an old Hudson with all four kinds on it. Each was guaranteed to start the car and he used them in sequence. Three of them were simple applications of known principles, but the fourth was a secret known only to him. One of the sights of the village was to watch J. Lorenzo push his various buttons in rotation, and then get out and crank his automobile.

* * *

At one time he invented an internal combustion engine that worked on the shotgun principle. He figured that if gunpowder would eject a ball through the muzzle, it would also eject the piston from a cylinder. He puttered around for a time, and then appeared with an ominous looking chariot with a keg of gunpowder on the back seat. He cranked the engine and it sounded like the charge up San Juan hill, but it ran. However, the ignition worked back into the fuel line, and the original model went much farther than J. Lorenzo had intended.

Another time he invented a set-over yoke for oxen, a complicated device that allowed each ox to move toward or away from the center clevis as the terrain changed, and the respective tension on the clevis wouldn't vary. This would allow the oxen to dodge around obstacles in their paths and the load would go ahead regardless. As anyone who has teamed oxen will appreciate, this yoke was sheer genius. J. Lorenzo demonstrated it before quite a crowd. When the oxen found they had this unexpected freedom of movement, they swung around and, somewhat confused, began pushing the cart toward Purington's Corner, which caused amusement of sorts and is still mentioned in the vicinity as a high spot in the town's history.

The reader may see, by now, why the current talk about the farm problem makes me think of J. Lorenzo Bascomb and his inventions. There was always an insurmountable fact that disturbed the equanimity of his dreams, poor man. However, I would suggest those working on the farm problem today give special consideration to J. Lorenzo's greatest invention—he found perpetual motion.

* * *

Some people doubted this, but not J. Lorenzo. He took people into his shop and showed them his machine. It was a funnel-like gadget revolving in a tub of water. Ridges, spaced and arranged thoughtfully, applied the inclined-plane principle in such a way that a gallon of water going down would lift five quarts going up. At least, whenever anyone was around that was taking place. J. Lorenzo kept it going for years as far as anyone knows. A lot of people came to see it and it was always running. He was most proud, and enjoyed compliments on his perpetual motion machine.

One day a professor of physics from Bates College came and looked at it, and told J. Lorenzo with laboratory coldness that he didn't have anything of the sort. "You've probably got a good water pump, but it isn't perpetual motion," the professor said. J. Lorenzo was profoundly insulted, and hustled the professor out of the shop. If the machine had any value as a water pump, it was never utilized; but as a perpetual motion machine it ran on and on and brought J. Lorenzo much happiness.

Perhaps, like J. Lorenzo, we should recognize pumping water as a laudable pursuit when approached as such. But if we're out to make a perpetual motion machine, let's not have any utilitarian fol-de-rol. Or (and truer words were never spoken) vice-versa.

JOHN GOULD

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Mme. Chiang on Prayer

My mother was . . . a Spartan. But one of my strongest childhood impressions is of Mother going to a room she kept for the purpose on the third floor to pray. She spent hours in prayer, often beginning before dawn. When we asked her advice about anything, she would say, "I must ask God first."

And we could not hurry her. Asking God was not a matter of spending five minutes to ask Him to bless her child and grant the request. It meant waiting upon God until she felt His leading. And I must say that whenever Mother prayed and trusted God for her decision, the undertaking invariably turned out well. . . .

God speaks to me in prayer. Prayer is not self-hypnotism. It is more than meditation. The Buddhist priests spend days in meditating. In meditation the source of strength is one's self. But when one prays he goes to a source of strength greater than his own. . . .

Prayer is our source of guidance and balance. God is able to enlighten the understanding. I am often bewildered, because my mind is only finite. Then I seek guidance, and when I am sure, I go ahead, leaving the results with Him. . . .

What I do want to make clear is that whether we get guidance or not, it's there. It's like tuning in on the radio. There's music in the air, whether we tune in or not. By learning to tune in, one can understand.—MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

## The Wide Horizon

### The Coast Guard's New Recruit

By Commander L. J. Gulliver, U. S. N. Ret.

The United States Coast Guard is getting another ship for its anti-submarine patrol, and she's the most famous craft of her kind in the world—the "Presidential Yacht Mayflower," as she was known to all Americans, until that day in midwinter, 1931, when she caught fire while berthed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard and sank ingloriously. The Navy sold the Mayflower in 1931 for what she would bring in salvage metal and her purchaser publicized plans to restore her as a national relic, which never eventuated. But now, the Mayflower is again a ship of the United States.

Originally, the Mayflower was commissioned to fight. That was just before the United States declared war on Spain in 1898 but she was not armed with anything heavier than six-pounders. Later she had Caribbean fleet duty.

The Mayflower can thank President Theodore Roosevelt for the greatness that became hers during the twenty years following "Teddy's" decision to use the Mayflower as the "Government Yacht" as he called her. That was during his first summer of his Presidency in 1902. She was the central scene when Teddy ordered the United States fleet of sixteen battleships on their memorable trip around the world.

This writer was a passed midshipman on board one of those battleships that 16th day of December, 1907, when the snow white Mayflower, flying the blue flag of the President, led the fleet out of Hampton Roads.

* * *

Two years before that President Roosevelt had placed the Mayflower at the disposal of the Russian and Japanese envoys to take them from Oyster Bay to Portsmouth, N. H., for their peace negotiations.

During World War One the Mayflower was officially credited with being on "special duty" as a patrol boat, based at Norfolk, Va.

The Mayflower is within three years of being 50 years old, but for all that she is believed to have a good steel hull and engines to drive her at a speed of 17 knots. At least, she could go that fast when launched at Clydebank, Scotland, in the summer of 1896, a twin screw, schooner-rigged steamer of 1,778 tons. With her curved clipper bow and unusually fine lines, she was rated as one of the most beautiful craft afloat. She was the first of her kind to have electric lights and refrigeration. The yacht was designed by George L. Watson of Partick, who also drew plans for the racing yacht Shamrock II.

At the very beginning, the Mayflower was host to famous personages: Edward VII of England, the German Kaiser, King Carlos of Portugal, the first J. Pierpont Morgan, Sir Thomas Lipton. The owner of the Mayflower was Ogden Goelet of New York. Many noted naval officers trod her decks, as well as several Presidents.

* * *

President Hoover as an economy measure ordered the Mayflower sold but the offers for her were all refused as insufficient and she was taken off the "for sale" list.

A month before she burned, Admiral W. Veazie Pratt ordered her fitted out as a gunboat and assigned as flagship for the Special Service Squadron, basing on Panama. The work incident thereto was well under way when fire broke out on board on Saturday, January 24, at 8 p. m. At midnight she had been gutted by fire and her hulk lay in the mud of the Delaware. She was sold, reportedly, for $16,105. Her original cost plus several modernizations must have totaled to millions. The Government had paid Mr. Goelet $430,000 for her.

As a Coast Guard patrol boat, the Mayflower will not wear the spotless white of her presidential days and likely will not boast her former luxuries. But she will be useful again.

## From Yesterday for Today

*To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.*—Ruskin.

### The Struggle Goes On

Despite superficial and temporary signs which might lead one to entertain a contrary opinion, there was never a time when I felt more hopeful for the race than I do at the present. The great human law that in the end recognizes and rewards merit is everlasting and universal. The outside world does not know; neither can it appreciate, the struggle that is constantly going on in the hearts of both the Southern white people and their former slaves to free themselves from racial prejudice; and while both races are thus struggling they should have the sympathy, the support, and the forbearance of the rest of the world.—"Up From Slavery," by BOOKER T. WASHINGTON (1859–1915).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